LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,645 New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1886.
M AUSTRALIA	3664	600	E. Ashdown	2nd April.
L PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	9th "
— ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Nantes	16th "
L CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	23rd "
M MIRZAPORE	3887	600	R. Harvey	30th "
L HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	7th May.
— GWALIOR	2733	500	P. Harris	14th "
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st "
				TUESDAY.
M MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th "
L ANCONA	3128	600	S. F. Cole	1st June.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta ; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
PEKIN	3900	600	A. Symons	2nd April.
RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	16th "
VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	30th "
ROSETTA	3502	700	G. W. Brady	14th May.
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	28th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, March 13, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount. To Marseilles Rs. 20, 10, and 5 extra, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st April 1886
MANILLA	5,000	850	1st May 1886
DOMENICO BALDUINO (late China)	5,000	850	1st June 1886

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Mar. 2, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886.
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4,200	600	3rd April.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500	550	16th "
POSIDON(New)	G. Doncich	4,600	650	3rd May.
BERENICE	G. B. Verona	3,500	550	16th "
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4,600	650	3rd June.
VORWAERTS	P. Andrianich	2,800	500	16th "

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1886.
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4,600	650	1st April

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street,
Bombay, 16th March 1886.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MALTA.

	Capt.	Tons.	H.-P.	On or about
S.S. MERTON HALL	Barnes	4,100	400	25th May.
S.S. BYDAL HALL	Buck	2,700	400	3rd June.

Passengers booked Overland to LONDON via MALTA and NAPLES.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 4th March, 1886.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

THE Splendid steam-ship AUSTRALASIAN, 3,700 tons, Captain SIMPSON, will sail for LONDON from BOMBAY direct, about 5th April, and passages can now be secured at moderate rates.

The steamer is now in the Prince's Dock, and can be seen at any time. It is expected that the voyage Home will be made in twenty-four days, including all detentions. The steamer is also furnished with an Ice-house and cow.

The steamer is now in the Prince's Dock and can be seen at any time.

A Surgeon and stewardess carried.

Comfortable accommodation for a few intermediate passengers.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.
24th March 1886.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THESE splendid first class Iron Steamships built on the Clyde expressly for the Indian Service under special survey above the highest class Lloyds will be despatched as follows :—

CITY OF CANTERBURY, for London, 27th March.
CITY OF KHIOS, for London or Liverpool, 27th April.
CITY OF CARTHAGE, Do. do. 20th May.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Two berth Cabins, Baths, Punkhas and every comfort for first class passengers. No others taken. Crew entirely European.

Apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

THE s.s. CLAN BUCHANAN will sail from BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct about the 3rd Proximo. This steamer has excellent accommodation for first-class passengers, and is favorably known on the Calcutta line. The Saloon and State rooms are on the upper deck. Separate music and smoking rooms.

For rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co.. Agents.

FOR ANTWERP.

THE s. s. CITY OF MANCHESTER, of WHITBY, sails about the 4th April. She has accommodation for a few Saloon passengers.

For rates of passage apply to the Captain, care of

JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,
Bombay.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

In Stout Sterling Silver Case ....Rs. 70
Do. in 18-carat Gold .... " 175

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

HIGHEST CLASS OF WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE.

In Stout Crystal-faced Case ....Rs. 350
Do. in Hunting Case................. " 375

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. " EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 2nd April, 1886, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangarole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. " PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on MONDAY, 29th March (on arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. " AGRA," 1,907 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 31st March, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 26th March, 1886. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS.

Apples .... per tin Rs. 0 9
Apricots, Greengages, Raspberries, Grapes .... " 1 0
White Cherries, Strawberries, Peaches, Pears, Plums .... per tin. Re. 1 2
Pine Apple ....per tin Rs. 1 4

TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FAMOUS SCOTCH PRESERVES.

KEILLER'S APPLE JAM.
KEILLER'S B. CURRANT JAM.
KEILLER'S CHERRY JAM.
KEILLER'S DAMSON JAM.
KEILLER'S GOOSEBERRY JAM.
KEILLER'S PLUM JAM.
KEILLER'S GREENGAGE JAM.
KEILLER'S RASPBERRY JAM.
KEILLER'S R. CURRANT JAM.
KEILLER'S STRAWBERRY JAM.

1 lb. tins, 7 annas cash.

Sole Agents for the Presidency,
TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHOICE INDIAN TEAS
FROM THE
KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, Limited.

THE KOUSANIE TEAS are the choicest of all Indian Teas, they are grown in the District orignally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India, and for superiority of quality have grained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

CASH PRICE LIST.

		Rs.	a.
KOUSANIE MIXTURE, a well-known specialty from the Kousanie Gardens.	1 lb. pkt. per pkt.	1	6
	2 lb. pkt. per pkt.	2	12
	5 lb. catties per catty	6	12
SOUCHONG, Finest in 2 lb. packets	per packet	2	12
PEKOE, Finest in 2lb. packets	per packet	3	0
HYSON, Young (green)	1 lb. packet	1	10
ORANGE PEKOE, Finest	"	1	10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE.	in 1 lb. pkt. per packet	1	0
	in 2 lb. pkt. per packet	2	0
* TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD a small broken leaf Tea	per lb.	0	12

Special Wholesale Terms to the Trade.

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., Ld.,

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 7½ per share on shares of Rs. 150 paid up and Rs. 10 per share on fully paid up shares of Rs. 200, equal to 10 per cent. per annum, will be paid on and after the 5th April, 1886, to those shareholders whose names stood on the Company's register on the 16th instant.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 24th March 1886.

FOR SALE.

OAKES'S BEEHIVE CIGARS.
SACCONE'S SHERRY.
MAX GREGER'S CARLOWITZ.
CALDWELL'S AUSTRALIAN WINES.
WALKERS FINE OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY.
&c. &c. &c.

W. WATSON, & Co.
Bombay, 28, Apollo Street.

AT a COMMITTEE MEETING of the Cheltonian Society held on the 15th December, 1885; the following resolutions were proposed and carried :—

" That steps be taken to collect subscriptions for the purpose of erecting a suitable memorial to the worth of the late Rev. T. A. Southwood and of his great services to Cheltenham College."

" That if a sufficient sum can be obtained it is desirable that such memorial shall take the form of a Library attached to Cheltenham College, to be called the Southwood Library."

" For this it is estimated that a sum of £4,000 will probably be required."

The undersigned has been requested to make the above proposals known and to write and receive subscriptions from old Cheltonians in India. Arrangements have been made whereby subscriptions will be received in Calcutta by Messrs. Grindlay and Co., in Bombay by Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co., and in Madras by Messrs. Binny and Co.

Those who may be willing to contribute are requested to send their subscriptions to one or other of the firms above-named, and a list of the subscriptions will be published in due course.

F. BRANDT,
High Court, Madras, 20th February, 1886.

LIGHT BEER FOR HOT WEATHER.

ST. PAULI LAGER BEER.

FRESH SHIPMENT just to hand, clear and sparkling, Rs. 22 per case of 4 doz. quarts and Rs. 28 per case of 8 doz. pints.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

LIST of ESTATES to which LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been granted to the Administrator-General, and of Estates which have come under his charge.

PAUL FISHER, late of Bombay, European Watchmaker.
W. E. BATEMAN, late Head Clerk, Stores Department, Indus Valley State Railway.
ANDERSON, late Engine Driver, Sind Pishin State Railway.
N. PALMER, late Deputy Telegraph Master, Rindli.
R. J. O. NICKSON, late of Sibi.
WILLIAM ADAMS, late Deputy Registrar, High Court, Bombay.
J. H. McGOVERN, late Guard, Indus Valley State Railway.
HENRY LONG WILLIAM PHILLIPS, late a Captain in Her Majesty's 12th Regiment of Foot.
MUSHEEJEE GOOLAM MOHIDEEN, of Cashmere, and lately carrying on business as a Merchant at Calcutta.
THOMAS ESSON, late of the Port Engineer's Office, at Manora.
JOHN FRYER, Chapman, late Colonel Commanding Her Majesty's 7th Dragoon Guards.
FERN SIMPSON GHEE, late in the employ of Messrs. Wilkinson, Heywood, and Clark, Bombay.
DOCTOR PASCOAL MANOEL DA SILVA, late of Bhownagar.
HENRY HILL, late Locomotive Foreman, Sind Pishin State Railway.
CLARENCE BOVILL IZON, C. S., late District Judge, Ratnagiri.
CHARLES WILLIAM HINDE, late a Lieutenant in Her Majesty's 1st Regiment, Bombay Grenadiers.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates, are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT CARNAC,
Administrator-General.
Admtr. Genl's Office, High Court, Bombay, 15th March 1886.

TREACHERS **"GLENLIVET"** WHISKY.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

WHEREAS for a period extending over many years there has been uninterruptedly sold in the Indian Market a certain blend of Scotch Whisky known to the trade and public as

TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY,

each bottle of which bears near the front shoulder a characteristic heart-shaped Label, with a Caution Label on the reverse, and Phœnix Trade Mark on both Labels, as well as on the Cork and the Metallic Capsule covering the cork, and which Whisky from its high state of purity, rich soft mellowness, and intrinsic worth, has met with such general appreciation, and so fully established itself in public favour, as to be now familiarly known as

" TREACHER'S GLENLIVET,"
" TREACHER'S WHISKY,
" TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY,"
" HEART-LABELLED WHISKY."

The public are hereby warned and cautioned against accepting as

TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY

Any brand failing to correspond with the aforenoted particulars.

TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY

CASH, Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA
FOR SUPPLYING FEMALE MEDICAL AID TO THE WOMEN OF INDIA.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the TOWN HALL on TUESDAY, 30th instant, at 5-30 p. m., for the purpose of forming a Branch of the above for the Bombay Presidency.

H. E. LORD REAY has kindly consented to preside.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23 ; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

SHOW-ROOM.

No. 42, MEADOW-STREET,
NEXT TO OLD *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE.

L. HARTMANN & CO.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AMSTERDAM,
MANUFACTURERS OF MIRRORS.

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT
OF
HANDSOME AND ELEGANT MIRRORS
OF ALL
SIZES AND SHAPES
IN
ARTISTICALLY DESIGNED FRAMES
SUITABLE FOR
DRAWING, DINING AND DRESSING ROOMS,
HOTELS AND CLUBS,
PALACES OF NATIVE RAJAS AND CHIEFS
AND
RESIDENCES OF THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY
OF INDIA.

Rare opportunity for making good bargains as this is the Manufacturers' own Agency.

We are prepared to take orders at our own risk of breakage.

CHAMPAGNE.

WE keep in our Godowns shipments from the undermentioned Houses :—

			Net Cash.	
*POMMERY and GREN— Extra Sec	per case	Rs.	6	0
*WACHTER & Co.— " Royal Charter," Extra Dry	"	"	58	4
PERINET and FILS— Cuvée Réservée, Extra Sec	"	"	56	8
HEIDSIECK & Co.— Dry Monopole	"	"	60	0
*" RESERVEE CUVEE"— Extra Dry, our own shipping	"	"	53	8
MOET and CHANDON— Brut Impérial, very dry	"	"	54	0
Extra Superior	"	"	52	0
White dry Sparkling Sillery	"	"	48	0
FINEST EXTRA DRY— For Invalids, per hamper of 24 half-pints	"	"	34	8
*JEAN SIBADEY— Carte Blanche	"	"	34	8
*SAUMUR— Finest Sparkling, our own shipping	"	"	26	12

Brands marked thus (*) in cases of 2 doz. pints at Rs. 3 per case extra.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A GOOD WATCH is one of the most remarkable productions of human skill and patience.

WATCH MANUFACTURING being the original branch of our business, in which we have had considerable experience, enables us to render our assistance in aiding our constituents, skilfully to elect the description of a Time-keeper, best adapted to their respective requirements.

Watches are manufactured, and we could sell them in Bombay for 7 or 8 Rupees each, but we prefer to confine ourselves to a thoroughly reliable and honest article, worth the money one spends.

It is always our rule to recommend a purchaser to give the best price he can afford for a watch, if he needs a durable and reliable time-keeper. Mofussil purchasers, on informing us the amount they desire to invest, may rest assured that their orders wil receive the same care and attention as if they were themselves present.

From the immense variety of our Watches always kept in stock, we particularly recommend following :—

		Rs.
MARCKS & CO.'S Silver hunting ¾ plate lever Watch, with compensation balance wheel.	Rs.	56
The same Watch in Crystal faced case	"	50
MARCKS & CO.'S Celebrated Campaign Watch of the highest Class	"	35
Do. do. do. Second quality	"	25
Gentlemen's Gold hunting Keyless Watch with Compensation balance wheel.	"	250
Do. do. do. Second quality	"	150
Ladies' Gold hunting Watch of high finish	"	120
Do. do. in Crystal faced Case	"	95

Illustrated Catalogue shewing prices of Cheaper Watches free on application.

WATCH REPAIR DEPARTMENT.—Is under the immediate supervision of our Mr. Marcks and our staff includes several old and experienced workmen, enabling us to guarantee the most carefull treatment and skilful repair of Clock Watches, Minute and other Repeaters, Chronographs, Calendar Watches, Bird Boxes, etc., etc. Ships' Chronometers carefully adjusted and repaired.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER.

SORABJEE AND JAMSETJEE KHAN,
JEWELLERS, GOLDSMITHS, ENGRAVERS, ETC.,
No. 6 ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

LADIES' Hoop Rings set with precious stones.
Single-diamond and Gipsy Rings.
Engagement, Keeper and Wedding Rings.
Diamond and Pearl Ear Studs.
Necklets and Crosses (plain and jewelled.)
Gold Albert Chains and Guards.
Charms for the watch-chain.
Gold Lockets, plain and jewelled.
Gold Lockets and Charms for the watch-chain.
Bracelets (plain and jewelled).
GENTLEMEN'S Diamond Gipsy Rings.
Single-diamond, Signet, and Band Rings.
Scarf Rings and Breast Pins (plain and jewelled).
Gold Albert Chains.

Any Pattern of Chain or Necklet made to order in the best style.

INVALIDS' SHERRY.

THE great popularity that has attended the introduction into India of our INVALIDS' PORT has led us to confer with Medical authorities in the selection of a suitable Spanish Wine possessing tonic properties beneficial to Invalids. We have selected a remarkably good Wine which we designate " IMPERIAL SHERRY," because of the exalted favour it receives. We confidently recommend it to dyspeptics, feeling sure that when they taste the Wine they will not be disappointed. We have specially labelled and otherwise protected this Sherry. We ship it in plain white square bottles.

The price is Rs. 36 per case of 1 Dozen, subject to discount for Cash.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.
THE " HOLTA" TEA COMPANY'S PRIZE TEAS.

		Rs.	a.
HOLTA BROKEN LEAF—cheap family tea, nice flavour	per lb. Rs.	0	10
PLANTATION MIXTURE—yields a fair strong liquor with good flavour, a very popular tea	"	0	14
FAMILY MIXTURE—brisk flavour, good strength and pungency, can be strongly recommended for family use	"	1	3
HOLTA MIXTURE—fragrant, pungent, and full cup	"	1	8
PEKOE SOUCHONG—a full flavoured tea, bright infusion	"	1	4
PEKOE—fragrant, strong cup, rich liquor, of good value at the price	per lb. Rs.	1	8
ORANGE PEKOE, very fragrant, bright infusion, full rich cup	"	1	12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE—a high class tea of choice fragrance and clear infusion	"	2	8
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE—(The flower of Indian Teas) of exquisite aroma, amber-coloured infusion, choice cup	"	3	8

SOLE AGENTS :
PHILLIPS & CO., LD..
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW HAIR-DRESSING SALOON.

MESSRS. THOMAS & COMPANY, beg to inform the Public, that they have opened a FIRST-CLASS HAIR-DRESSING SALOON for LADIES and GENTLEMEN. The best European Hair-Dressers are in attendance.

A large and choice Assortment of Theatrical Wigs, Beards, &c., always kept in Stock or made to order.

Depôt of best London and Parisian Perfumery, Hair-Washes, &c., &c.

THOMAS & COMPANY,
UNDER TAYLOR'S HOTEL, NEAR ORIENTAL BANK, BOMBAY.

CLARETS.

BARTON & Co., Limited, beg to invite attention to our SELECTION of CLARETS.

The assortment consists of great diversity of character, and is deservedly popular both with connoseurs and general consumers.

Per doz. Bottles. Rs.	a.			Per doz. Pints. Rs.	a.
9	0	PETIT MEDOC (Good useful Household Wine)		5	0
9	8	MEDOC SUPERIOR (Soft Excellent Wine)		5	0
10	0	St. JULIEN (Light Breakfast Wine)		6	0
12	0	St. ESTEPHE	Strongly recommended	7	0
12	8	St. EMILLION		7	0
13	0	CHATEAU de FRANCE (Favourite Breakfast Wine)		7	0
15	0	MARGAUT	Highly recommended	8	0
16	0	HAUT CANON		9	0
17	0	MOUTON ROTHSCHILD (Soft and fully Matured)		9	0
20	0	CHATEAU LEOVILLE	Magnificent Dinner Wine	11	0
23	0	CHATEAU LAFITTE		12	0
26	0	CHATEAU LA ROSE	Light and Soft with Beautiful Aroma, After Dinner Wine	14	0
28	0	CHATEAU MARGAUX		16	0

TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

BARTON & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE, PROVISION, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee……………Mr. FRAMJEE C. MEHTA.

GEO. NORVILLE'S GAIETY COMPANY.

Sole Proprietress & Directress..Mrs. Geo. Norville.

SATURDAY, MARCH 27.

MOST POSITIVELY THE LAST TIME IN BOMBAY,

THE MIKADO,

FOR THE

BENEFIT OF

MISS EMMA MARKHAM.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE

COMMODORE & MEMBERS

OF THE ROYAL YACHT CLUB.

MIKADO.

MIKADO.

LAST TIME.

LAST TIME.

BENEFIT OF "YUM-YUM."

SATURDAY, MARCH 27th.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Plan at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31st,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

MRS. NORVILLE,

When will be produced for the first time in Bombay,

GILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S OPERA

PRINCESS IDA,

OR

CASTLE ADAMANT.

A MEETING OF THE PAST AND PRESENT UNDERGRADUATES OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

A MEETING of the Past and Present Undergraduates of the Bombay University will be held THIS DAY, at 2-30 p.m., at the old Elphinstone Institution Building, for the purpose of establishing the Bombay Undergraduates' Association. All Undergraduates interested in the cause are requested to attend.

HARDEVRAM NANABHAI,
M. H. NAZAR,
Hon. Secretaries *pro tem.*

KURRACHEE LIGHTERAGE COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in accordance with a Resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company held on the 17th March, 1886, a Dividend at the rate of Rs. 30 per Share will be paid to the Shareholders standing on the Company's Register on that date at the Office of the undersigned on and after the 29th inst., on presentation of Share Certificates.

Shareholders resident in Bombay will receive their Dividend on presentation of Share Certificates at the Office of Messrs. Sundarrow Raghunath and Co., 34 Elphinstone Circle.

A. McHINCH & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

McLeod Road,
Kurrachee, 23rd March, 1886.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

THE THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 8, Forbes-street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of April, 1886, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1885.
2. To elect two Directors, in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the year ending 31st December, 1886, and to fix their remuneration.

Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 8th to 22nd April 1886.

By order of the Board,
DAVID SASSOON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 25th March, 1886.

TO BE LET, from 1st May next, a furnished BUNGALOW, on "The Ridge," Malabar Hill, for about seven months. For rent and other particulars, apply to

2, Hornby-row.
P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

TO BE LET from 1st April next, for about three months, a furnished BUNGALOW, on "The Ridge," Malabar Hill. For rent and other particulars apply to

2, Hornby-row.
P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st April next, a furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill, for eighteen months. For rent and other particulars, apply to

2, Hornby-row.
P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

TO BE LET a furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill, for six weeks. For rent and other particulars, apply to

2, Hornby-row.
P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

CRETONNES.

A beautiful selection in every variety of colouring from 6 as. per yard.

WATSON AND Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

HOP BITTERS,
HOP BITTERS,
HOP BITTERS.

Bottle Rs. 2-10.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COOPER-MADON'S

HEALTH CORDIAL.

A PREPARATION used for years with marked success in diseases for which it is intended. It marvellously restores DECLINING HEALTH and lost NERVE and BRAIN POWER A SPECIFIC cure for DYSPEPSIA, MENTAL, and PHYSICAL EXHAUSTION, Nervous and Sexual DEBILITY, diminished VITALITY, URINARY DIFFICULTIES, and ENEMIC CONDITIONS generally. Excellent results attend the employment of this Cordial in treatment of CONVALESCENCE from Fever and other debilitating diseases.

Per bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABELL, KLAER AND OLMAN'S CIRCUS.

AMUSEMENT FOR THE MILLION.

INNOCENT RECREATION

Is a sure preservative of GOOD HEALTH AND GOOD TEMPER, and now it is brought to your very thresholds in Bombay, and is

THE GRANDEST ORGANIZATION OF ARENIC TALENT AND EXCELLENCE.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 27th MARCH, FIRST PERFORMANCE

GIVEN BY THIS GIGANTIC ORGANIZATION OF TALENT AND SKILL.

Doors open at 8-30.
Commence at 9 o'clock.

PRICE OF ADMISSION.

Boxes to hold 4……	Rs. 10
First Grand Circle Chairs……	„ 3
Family do. ……	„ 2
Amphitheatre……	„ 1
Gallery……	Annas 8

Box Office open at Circus Pavilion during the day for the sale of Reserved Seats.

INDIA-RUBBER GOODS.

AIR-TIGHT BEDS WITH RAISED PILLOWS—

Size.—80 by 30,	88 by 36,	88 by 39,
Rs. 40.	50.	55.

CUSHIONS—

Size.—16 by 12,	16 by 14,	18 by 15,	18 by 22,	& 18 by 26.
Rs. 4.	4-8.	5.	6-8.	7-8.

CUSHIONS, CIRCULAR—

Size.—14,	15,	16,	17 and 18 inches diamr.
Rs. 4-8.	4-12.	5.	5-8 and 5-12.

PILLOWS—

Size.—18 by 13,	22-8 by 18,	26 by 18,	and 30 by 18.
Rs. 3-8.	4-8.	5-8.	6.

BELLOWS for inflating Beds, Rs. 5.
Do. do. Cushions „ 3-8.

HOT WATER BOTTLES.—(For the application of Heat to the Stomach, Feet, etc.)

INDIA-RUBBER TUBING—
Diameter from 3/16" to 1 inch.

INDIA RUBBER BAGS—
CHAPMAN'S SPINAL ICE BAGS,
Size.—10, 12, 14, and 16 inches.
Rs. 6-10, 11-8, and 12.

CHAPMAN'S SPINAL HOT-WATER BAGS.—
Size.—10 and 14 inches.
Rs. 10 and 11-8.

ICE BAGS.
(For application of Ice to Head or Loins.)
Rs. 5 and 5-8.

CHEQUE CLOTH—Rs. 3-8.
ICE HELMETS—Rs. 9-8.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

GREAT

STOCK-TAKING SALE

AT THE

HUMMUM-STREET, NO. 1,

OF

THE MAGNET GRAND BAZAAR,

THIS AND FOLLOWING DAYS.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOW-STREETS.

The last and rare opportunity for the sale of valuable and handsome Chinese and Japanese Large Vases, Inlaid works, bronze ornaments, &c., &c. (wellworth a visit), the remaining stock-in-trade of China Depository Shop at No. 30 Apollo-street.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above place by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Bezonjee Pestonjee Kharas (who carried on business under the name of Pestonjee Cowasjee Kharas), now an insolvent, the remaining stock-in-trade of his Chinese and Japanese curiosities, from lot No. 2207, consisting of excellent Chinaware, large rare vases, jars, punch bowls, wall plates, card plates, dinner, dessert, tea, and toilet services, garden seats, splendid bronze table ornaments in variety, elaborately carved ivory, sandlewood, tortoiseshell, and mother-o'-pearl works, feather fans, assorted copper enamelled plates and vases, Ceylon works coral sets, lacquered goods, camphor-wood trunks, bed mats, wall screens, handsome Chinese lanterns, &c., &c.

SHOP FURNITURE—Show cases, cupboards, sets of tables, writing tables, blackwood and cane chairs, whatnots, clock, packing cases, copying press, treasury, chest, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 27th March, 1886.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. The PRINCE of WALES,
K.G., K.G.C.S.I.

SIMPSON & CO.,

COACH-BUILDERS AND HARNESS-MAKERS, MADRAS,

Established 1840.

SIMPSON & Co. respectfully invite the attention of their Constituents and the Public of Bombay to their large collection of Carriages finished and in progress at their extensive Show-rooms in Madras. S. and Co.'s great experience gives them a perfect knowledge of the requirements of the European and Native Communities. Their Carriages, built by the most skilful workmen, of the finest materials, the woodwork being entirely of the best seasoned Indian grown Timber, and under direct European Supervision, after lengthened trial in every part of India, have been proved to stand our varying climate infinitely better than European imported Carriages, while S. and Co.'s prices, taking into consideration cost of freight, charges, etc., will bear very favourable comparison with the latter. S. and Co. devote special attention to Light Carriages of every description, suitable for and within the power of a single Arab or Australian, and would mention their Miniature Broughams. S. and Co.'s improved Victoria Phaetons seated comfortably for four persons. Their registered Landaulette Broughams, the latter forming a complete open and close carriage. The change in this can be instantly effected by a Lady, even while the carriage is in motion. This also applies to their Landaus. The latest designs in miniature and full-sized Canoe and the now very fashionable Sociable Barouche. The new Empress and Viceroy Phaetons, fitted with patent lever brakes and shifting coach-seats. Mail and Stanhope Phaetons convertible to Wagonettes. Messrs. S. and Co. have made a speciality in Two-wheeled Dog-Carts in all shapes suited for horses and ponies. Buggies hung on Cee and under Springs and as Stanhope Gigs, Cee and under Spring State Carriages, as finished to the order of H. H. the Nizam, the Maharajah of Mysore, etc., and other Princes. S. and Co. would notice their Specialities in four-in-hand Mail Coach Drags, built specially light for India as supplied to the "Hyderabad Club" and to H. H. the Nizam, etc., etc. Regimental and other Drags in all the new designs for four-in-hand driving.

Drawings and estimates sent on application.

S. and Co.'s Harness Department is replete with Harness suitable for any description of Carriage, and includes every requisite for the Coach House and Stable.

201 Mount Road, Madras.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

TO BE LET—From end of March to end of November or thereabouts, a large furnished house on Mount Pleasant-road, Malabar Hill—Apply to G. G., Office of this Paper.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, practical Dress-maker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

"CHEROOTS & CIGARS"—Dawson's Prime Re. 1-12, Dawson No. 1 Re 1-10, Havanahs No. 1 Re. 1-12, Havanahs No. 2 Re. 1-10 and Nobles Re. 1-10 per 100.—N. C. DALAL, Church Gate Street.

CUTLERY.—ROGERS KNIVES annas 5 each, Table Forks annas 8, Desert Forks annas 7, Desert Spoons annas 7, Tea Spoons annas 4.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

HAIR BRUSHES, with beautiful Ivory and Mother-o'-pearl handles, prices very moderate. At STEWARD & Co.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT by a FIRST-CLASS CERTIFIED ENGINEER. Good references can be given. Apply A H, care of this paper.

ON VIEW, Mr. J. H. Grant's valuable Household Furniture, Glass and Crockery Ware, Carriage, Horse, &c., to be sold on MONDAY, the 29th inst.

ON VIEW, Professor W. Wordsworth's valuable Household Furniture, Crockery and Glassware, at the Sea-Scale, Breach Candy, to be sold on TUESDAY, the 30th inst.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS—Sale of Bombay Brick Company's Land, Plants, &c., with Ball's Patent Kiln, by BENNETT and Co., at their rooms, at 4 p. m., on MONDAY, the 29th inst.

JUST UNPACKED, FANCY ANGOLA TWEED 56"-58" width, suitable for Gentlemen's Suits, very cheap. Try at J. A. LACKA'S, Wholesale Warehouse, near Jakaria Musjid.

TO LET, an Upper-storied furnished BUNGALOW, on the Ridge, Malabar Hill, from April 20th to June 5th. Rent Rs. 175. Apply to M. MACMILLAN, Elphinstone College.

BONA FIDE SALE.—Rare opportunity. Sale of China Depository Shop, No. 30, Apollo-street, this day, at 1-30 p.m., by order of C. A. TURNER, Esq., Official Assignee.

THE BEST ICE-CREAM known for its quality and flavor, also wines and spirits of the best quality, can be had only at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, Church-gate-street.

MATHERAN.—The large and new-built well-furnished BUNGALOW, "Cragie Burn," is TO BE LET for the hot season, 1886. Apply to DADABHOY HORMUSJEE & Co., near *Times of India* Office.

FOR SALE, a BARGAIN, Rs. 175.—A Lewis' Patent Balance Gearing Tricycle, of Imperial Club pattern, fitted with patent Aelon's Ball Bearings to all wheels. Apply F. R., care of this office.

TO-DAY'S ICES.—Vanilla and Raspberry Cream, Rose-water Ice. Wines and Spirits, Wholesale and Retail. Ham, Bacon and Cheese, as. 12 per lb. French Sweets.—MORENAS & Co., General Merchants.

TO BE LET, a Splendid SHOP in Church-gate-street, Fort. Apply to M. H. MAJU, at the Tea Emporium.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 6 each.

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co., Wine and Spirit Importers, Military Square. Prices on application.

PAIR of PONIES FOR SALE, THIS DAY, at Bennett's Auction. Gray, about 13-2, well-matched, and have run in tonga. Believed sound.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

MRS. COULSON, MILLINER and DRESS-MAKER, Boree Bunder, Ladies' Own Material made up. Charges moderate.

KIDD and SHADBOLT'S "SPADE BRAND" WHISKY, as used at the Clubs. Sole Importers, PHIPSON and Co.

GENTLEMEN'S ANGOLA SUITS, neat checks and plaids, Rs. 25 Guaranteed fit and workmanship. The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Fort.

CEYLON FLANNEL.—A new thin texture for Shirts and Sleeping Suits. Unshrinkable Shirts Rs. 7-8. Suit 15. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited.

E F G H WHISKY, the first shipment of this very superior old whisky has just arrived. Price Rs. 27 per dozen.—Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

TO BE LET, GROUND-FLOOR of No. 9 House, on the Hornby Road, next to the Ripon Club. Apply to JAMSETJEE CURSETJEE, at Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co.

WANTED prize-bred BRAHMA or HOUDAN COCK and two HENS. Apply E. J. M., Belgaum, stating price and particulars.

EFFICIENT BOOK-KEEPER WANTED for a Joint Stock Company. Must be a quick worker. State salary required. Address A. B. C., *Bombay Gazette* office.

HAIR CUTTING SALOON.—Francia and Fuolle, No. 38, Meadow-street, Bombay. Every requisite for toilet from the best markets in Europe. Saloons elegantly fitted up.

HAVE a trial of diseases of horses as Farcy, Bursaby Lameness, &c., at Byculla Veterinary Stables, ite M. GOSLA, and also every kind of Shoeing done, opposite Kemp and Co.

FOR SALE, 2 SPLENDID MASTIFFS, age 9 months, Dog and Bitch of the purest pedigree, brought out to India specially for breeding purpose. Price and Pedigree on application to ALPHA, *Gazette* Office.

CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES for offices, travelling, hall, &c., from Rs. 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 18, 20 and upwards.—KANNY & Co., Watch-makers, Jewellers, Meadow-street, Bombay.

A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, recently arrived, seeks employment. Has had three years' experience in a Mercantile Office in London, first class testimonials. Address X. Y. Z., office of this paper.

MR. J. RODRIGUES CHICO, Civil Engineer, may be consulted in his Office, in Oak Lane, Fort, behind Macropolo, from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m., and at any other time in his house at Paydownee Road, Khadak.

AN old-established European up-country Firm wishes to represent well-connected Bombay or Calcutta Houses as Agents for Orders and Indents in Piece-goods, etc. Apply to X. Y. Z., care of Postmaster, Delhi.

THE MUIR MILLS Co., Ld., Cawnpore, have always on hand a well assorted stock of tents of superior style and finish. For illustrated catalogues, estimates, and other particulars, apply to The Managing Director.

THE well-known FITZGERALD HOTEL is RE-OPENED; old premises has been remodelled, and a new building open on all sides has been added. Wines and table first-class.—NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE, Proprietor, Fitzgerald Hotel.

WARMING STOVES, admirably constructed for thorough radiation of heat, with smallest consumption of fuel; the desired temperature being under perfect control by means of sliding regulators. Rs. 25 30, and 35 each.—J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FOR SALE, an ornamental Sweet-toned COTTAGE-PIANO, in excellent condition, Walnut-picked in Ebony Case. Price Rs. 550 only. Apply to Mr. PILE, HormusjiVakeel, Esq., bungalow, Dongersey road, Malabar Hill, or R. PILE, Badham, Pile & Co., Fort.

WANTED an AGENT for Bombay and District to represent JOHN MOIR and SON, Ld., MANUFACTURERS of PRESERVED PROVISIONS and OILMENS STORES, 148, Leadenhall-street, London, England. Apply as above.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT by a gentleman who is a good correspondent, has a knowledge of accounts and book-keeping, and has lately been in charge of a cotton agency. Holds good testimonials, and can give unexceptionable references. Apply to W. H. V., Ahmednuggur.

FOR SALE.—Silicate Paint Co's Paints and Duresco Doulton's Stoneware Pipes, Angus and Son's Leather Belting and Hose, Morton's Wire Fencing and Gates, Gibb's Guaranteed Portland Cement, Seyssel's Asphalte, Galvert's Carbolic Powder (15 per cent. acid) and Sanitas Powder, Fire Bricks and Clay, Ash and Lacy's Galvanized, Plain and Corrugated Iron Sheets.—RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS, Bombay Metal Mart.

PICKLED SALMON, 8 annas per lb. DRIED SPRATS, 10 as. per tin. DIGBY CHICKS, 10 as. per tin.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

PRICE LIST

OF

W. C. SMITH & CO.'S

READY MIXED PAINTS OF ANY COLOUR.

	Per cwt. Rs.		Per cwt. Rs.
Ready mixed White……	20	Oak Colour……	18
Do. Dark Stone Colour……	20	Teak Colour……	18
Do. Light Stone Colour……	20	Deep Purple Brown……	18
Buff Colour……	21	Bronze Green……	20
Light Purple Brown……	18	Brunswick Green……	18
Dark Chocolate Colour…	17	Black Paint……	17
		Lead Colour……	18
		Blue Paint……	18

These valuable paints prepared only by W. C. Smith & Co. are warranted to keep their original colour for upwards of two years.

Samples may be had on application to

W. C. SMITH & CO.,
House Decorators & General Contractors,
29, Rampart Road, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

REFRESHMENT ROOMS.
GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE AGENT will receive up to the 30th April next, offers for the rental of the Refreshment Rooms at the Terminal Station.

G. A. BARNETT,
Agent.

Bombay Terminus, 23rd March 1886.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW in Marine-lines, facing the Sea. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

2, Hornby Row.
P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

MATHERAN.

THE Undersigned is now prepared to negotiate for MATHERAN BUNGALOWS for the PRESENT SEASON. Several Bungalows having been already Let, the intending Occupiers would do well in losing no time to secure the few good remaining houses. For further particulars apply to

2, Hornby Row.
P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW DICTIONARIES for Civil and Military Officers and students of colleges. Persian and English, Royal 8 vo. sized, 668 pages, containing upwards of 36,000 classic and 4,000 modern Persian words. Price, Rs. 15. Its reverse part English and Persian containing 22,000 English and 80,000 Persian words and idioms of frequent occurrence. Price, Rs. 10. To be had from the compiler Maulur Fazli Ali, Regimental Munshi of the 4th King's Own Regiment, main street, Camp Poona, and his brother Munshi Mohamed Baker, Secretary to Turkish Consul-General, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay, on Cash payment or per V. P. P.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and from the 1st of next April, the Mandvi Registration Sub-District will be AMALGAMATED with that of the Fort Registration Sub-District in the District of Bombay, the new Sub-District thus formed being termed the "Sub-District of Bombay," the limits of which will be conterminous with those of the Bombay Registration District. From the above date there will be no Sub-Registry Office in the Bombay Small Cause Court Building, but the offices of the Joint Sub-Registrars of Bombay, of whom there will be two, will be held in the premises occupied by the Head Quarter Offices in the Bombay High Court.

BYRAMJEE DADABHOY,
Registrar of Bombay.

Bombay, Registry Office, 24th March, 1886.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited.)

CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.

INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island of Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS.

FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

IGATPURI HOTEL.

THE NEW CATERER of the Igatpuri Government Travellers' Bungalow has a spare Bungalow comfortably furnished and commanding a fine view, in a healthy and breezy situation on Church Hill at Igatpuri, specially prepared for visitors to the delightful Hill Station, only 85 miles from Bombay, and within easy distance of the Railway Station. Terms moderate. Apply to

COWASJEE NANABHOY.

P. S.—This Hotel will be opened on 1st March, 1886.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms:—

6	per cent per annum subject to	18 months	notice of withdrawal.
5½		12 „	
5		9 „	
3½		6 „	

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

9, Elphinstone Circle.

ART METAL WORK—Framed Mirrors for Flower Painting, Jardinière's Tazza's Trays, &c. &c., a beautiful and well-selected, stock, on hand, SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

REPOUSSE POLISHED BRASS, Frames, Mirrors, Cups, Thermometers, mounted in Art Metal Work, Plush, Oak, &c.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

ART METAL WORK, ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST of nearly 300 articles of domestic and decorative Art Metal Work, sent post-free for inspection. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

SYMPHONETT, a charming-toned little instrument, which can be played by everyone, even if unacquainted with Music, no effort or trouble required, plays dance music, &c., can be carried in the pocket, price with 15 feet of music Rs. 15 by V. P. P.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

NE PLUS ULTRA ORGANINA, the loudest and most perfect instrument of the kind ever introduced, with 6 tunes complete. Rs. 28.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

ACCORDEONS, Best make, highly ornamented 1 stop and bell Rs. 10, with 2 stops (celeste) and bell Rs. 12, with 2 stops and 2 bells (tremolo) Rs. 14, with 3 stops and bell (octave and celeste) Rs. 15.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

BERLIN PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY, A large stock of PHOTOS by the permanent process. Copies from the most famous old and modern Painters, and the largest Photos. yet produced.—SOUNDY and Co., Ld., Bombay.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS, with the Iron Frame, Bars, and Plate over Pin, plank cast in one solid piece, without any joint whatever. Can only be obtained from SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

BANJOS with Peg-heads at Rs. 10, 12, 15 and 20 each. Banjos with Machine-heads, with brass hoops and with screw adjustment, the largest stock in India to select from.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

TAMBOURINES.—A large variety always on hand at Rs. 2-8, 3, 4, 5 and upwards; also Nigger Bones and every requisite for Minstrel Bands. Detailed price-lists free by post.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PARKINSON AND FRODSHAM'S SPECIALITY WATCH, Keyless, in Silver Open-faced case, with Crystal Glass, Rs. 31-8; with seconds dial and engine-turned back, Rs. 36.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PIANO CANDLE-STICKS.—Richly electro-plated, new patterns, with glass shades complete. Rs. 14 and 16 per pair.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

AQUARIUMS for gold fish. Clear glass with ebonized stand, 16 inches in diameter, Rs. 15; 18 inches, Rs. 20; 20 inches, Rs. 25; and 22 inches, Rs. 30 each.—SOUNDY & Co.' Ld., Bombay.

MUSIC PORTFOLIOS, with spring backs, patent and self-binding, arrangements and boxes from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 each. LEATHER MUSIC ROLLS, Rs. 2 each.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bomba

PRESENTATION FLUTES, Cocoa-wood with 8 German silver keys on French pillars, tuning slide and cork joints, fitted in velvet-lined oak case, Rs. 40, or with 10 keys, Rs. 45.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

MENIST'S BINOCULARS and FIELD-GLASSES, German Silver-mounted Achromatic Lens, Rs. 60; German Silver-mounted Achromatic Lens to draw large object glasses, Rs. 70. Field-glass, larger size, Rs. 80. Each in brown leather sling cases with strap.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS, the only genuine which obtained three prize medals at the Calcutta Exhibition, to be had at the sole agents for all India.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

TWENTY-FIVE RUPEES per month for two years secures a beautiful toned iron frame Piano. Particulars on application to SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PIANOS.—The largest and most varied stock of instruments in India to select from. Illustrated price-lists free by post.—SOUNDY & Co. Ld., Bombay.

ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS by the best makers, a very large stock always on hand. See our illustrated priced catalogue free by post.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

REVOLVERS, new Regulation guage for Government Ammunition 455 Guaranteed.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

OLD CHELSEA TEA POT, the best for making a good cup of Tea Rs. 3 each or by V.P.P., packed Rs. 3-4 with directions, how to make Good Tea.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

FRITZ'S CAFFEE saves one third, and extracts all the delicious qualities of the Coffee Rs. 3-8 or packed by V.P.P., Rs. 3-12.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

HANDY CASH DRAWERS, a neat cash box of upright form with three drawers, and receptacle for Bank or cheque book, patent lever lock No. 1 size Rs. 12, No. 2 size Rs. 15.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Head Office—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL……	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND……	£800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.

London Office—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED,

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

For shorter periods at rates which can be ascertained on application.

All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to The Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

JAMES WALLACE,
Agent.

NOTICES.

SPECIAL TO THE PARSEES.

Coloured Coating Coat……	from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25
Blue and Black Coating Coat……	from Rs. 20 to Rs. 25
Black Broad Cloth Coat……	from Rs. 20 to Rs. 30
Cashmere Trousers……	from Rs. 8 to Rs. 15
China Silk Coat……	from Rs. 10 to Rs. 12
China Silk Dark Blue Gauz Coats……	from Rs. 12 to Rs. 15

ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE,
Meadows-street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

A BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT for first-class people only will be OPENED from the 1st of February, 1886, at Fernwood, Coonoor, Neilgherries, where visitors will find all the comforts of an English home, as far as the country permits. For terms, &c., &c., address

THE PROPRIETRESS,
Fernwood, Coonoor, Neilgherries.

AUG. M. MISRAHI,
COMMISSION AGENT,
DIAMONDS, PEARLS, PRECIOUS STONES, AND JEWELLERY,

HAS the greatest and cheapest set in all qualities of Diamonds.

PARIS,
9, Rue de Chateaudun.

BOMBAY,
7, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE, IN STOCK, HORIZONTLA ENGINE fitted with Tangyes Patent Governor and Expansion Valves and Pumps, from 3 to 100 N. H. P., Lathes, Pumps, Steam Hammer, Centrifugal Pumps, Rolled Shafting, Pullies, Drums 4, 5, and 6 feet dia., Boring Machine, Boilers, Donkey Pumps, Anvils Swage Blocks, and all classes of Cotton Spinning Machinery, Reeds and Healds, Roller Washer and Scavenger Cloths, Heald Yarn, Spindle Band, Bundling Band, and all classes of Mill-Stores.

T. SUGDEN, 45, New Foras-road, Byculla.

NEW ZEALAND TINNED MEATS.

JUST ARRIVED AND IN PRIME CONDITION.

		Rs.	as.
BOILED BEEF……	2 lb Tin each	1	0
COMPRESSED CORNED BEEF……	„	1	2
Do. MUTTON……	„	1	2
ROAST BEEF……	„	1	2
ROAST MUTTON……	„	1	2
BEEF SAUSAGES……	„	1	2

SPECIAL RATES FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.

PEARSE AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

"GOODE'S DESICCATED HORSE FOOD."

LARGELY used in England by some of the most eminent Trainers at Newmarket and by breeders of both Horses and Cattle. Recommended by many Veterinary Surgeons for all kinds of Horses, but especially for bad feeders; also by Colonel Herio Maitland C.B., who tried it in the late Soudan Campaign and highly approved of it.

Is essentially a "Food" and not a condiment.

"FOR HORSE IN REGULAR WORK."

	per day.	or	per day.
Goode's Desiccated Food……	5 lbs.	Goode's Desiccated Food……	2½ lbs.
Hay……	14 lbs.	Gram, Barley or Oats…	5 lbs.
		Hay……	14 lbs.

"FOR HORSE IN HARD OR FAST WORK."

Goode's Desiccated Food……	8 lbs.	Goode's Desiccated Food……	5 lbs.
Hay……	10 lbs.	Gram, Barley or Oats…	5 lbs.
		Hay……	10 lbs.

ROGERS & Co., Agents.

MESSRS. RALLI BROTHERS will RECEIVE TENDERS up to MONDAY, the 29th instant, for the following contracts:—

CARTING CONTRACT No. 1.

From G. I. P. Ry. Co., Waree Bunder Station to their Waree Bunder Godown, Rate per ton of 20 cwts.
„ „ „ to Ryan Market Godowns „
„ „ „ to Prince's Dock „
„ „ „ to Carnac Bunder (Lackdi Bunder) „

CARTING CONTRACT No. 2.

From B. B. & C. I. Ry., Carnac Bunder Bridge Station to Carnac Bunder „
„ „ „ to their Ryan Market Godown „
„ „ „ to their Waree Bunder „
„ „ „ to Prince's Dock „

On acceptance of each tender a regular stamped contract will be drawn out and a deposit of Rs. 5,000, either in cash or Government Paper, for each contract will have to be made for the due carrying out of the same.

Messrs. Ralli Brothers do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

For further particulars apply personally at Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS' Office.

Bombay, March 1886.

JOHN FLEMING & Co. BOMBAY.

(London House—Fleming, Wilson & Co.),

HAVE in stock at present, or on the way out,

6 & 8 H.-P. HORIZONTAL FIXED ENGINES,
6, 8, 10 & 12 H.-P. PORTABLE ENGINES,
PRIESTMAN'S DREDGERS.
COMBINED FLOUR MILLS with French Burr Stone 48 inches diameter.
8 feet MORTAR GRINDING MILLS.
HAND POWER MORTAR MIXING MACHINES.
PICKAXES, HOES and PLATELAYERS' BEATERS of highest quality.
STEEL & FILES, by THOS. JOWITT & SONS.
METALLIC FIRE-ENGINES for 18 men,
DOUBLE BARREL LIFT & FORCE PUMPS.
CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, 3, 4, 6 and 8 inch.
DIRECT ACTING STEAM PUMPS.
MANILLA HEMP-COVERED BESSEMER STEEL WIRE ROPE.
WOULDHAM Co.'s PORTLAND CEMENT.
CALVERTS 15 per cent. CARBOLIC DISINFECTING POWDER.
CALVERTS "SOLUBLE CRESOL."
CHARLTON SILICATE PAINTS.
STEEL BARB FENCING WIRE.
HORSE-SHOE NAILS, of best Swedish Iron.
NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO.'S DYNAMITE and BLASTING GELATINE, DETONATORS &c.
Estimates prepared for all classes of Railway Materials, Water Supply, &c. &c.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

PIANOS	Intending Purchasers should see our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
PIANOS	With complete Iron Frames, no other kind kept in stock.
PIANOS	The largest and best Stock in India to select from.
PIANOS	By Collard and Collard, Kaps, Roenisch, Gerard, Adams and others.
PIANOS	By all the best makers at lowest price for Cash.
PIANOS	By Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, made to our special design, not obtainable elsewhere.
PIANOS	On the Hire purchase system by monthly payments of Rs. 25.
PIANOS	Sympathetic Grand Squares, Oblique Grand, Short Iron Grands, Full Grands.
PIANOS	A selection of Second-hand Instruments just returned from Hire, at exceedingly low prices.
PIANOS	The Iron Framed Pianette at Rs. 400 Unequalled.
PIANOS	Rupees 25 monthly for 20 months secures a first-class instrument.
PIANOS	Rs. 400 cash, secures a Pianette of excellent tone and finish with complete Iron Frame, Zinc lined-packing case included.
PIANOS	Illustrated Price Lists in detail sent free by post.

SOUNDY & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

WINES SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

WE have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in Bombay for the sale of AYALA'S EXTRA QUALITY DRY CHAMPAGNE, the brand which is now used by the principal Military Messes in India.

QUARTS……Rs. 56-0 per doz.
PINTS……„ 29-8 per doz.

PHIPSON & Co.

LIST OF WINES ON APPLICATION.

PILSENER BIER.

FRUSCHOPPEN.

SPECIEL FUR DAS AUSLAND GEBRAUT.

In cases of 3 dozen Quarts, or 6 dozen Pints.

Per dozen Quarts……	Rs. 5	4 Cash.
Do. Pints……	„ 3	12 „

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA:

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

BEST INVALID PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality and veay highly recommended by medical practitioners for invalids and convalescents. Price Rs. 27 per case of one dozen quarts.

FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

INSURANCES

"LION" FIRE INSURANCE CO., Ld.

CAPITAL £1,300,000.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company, and are prepared to take FIRE RISKS on every description of insurable property in Bombay and the Mofussil on the most liberal terms.

F. FISCHER & CO.

FIRE AND LIFE.

LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1836.

Income for 1884……	£1,508,707
General Reserve and Fire Re-Insurance Funds……	1,500,000
Life and Annuity Funds……	£3,650,650
Total Invested Funds……	6,911,400

The attention of intending Insurers is particularly directed to the enormous resources of this Company.

FIRE RISKS undertaken on Mills, Merchandise, Bungalows, and nearly every description of property in the Bombay Presidency.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Prite Bondsmen.

The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL…	Rs. 10 000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL……	„ 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL……	„ 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL……	„ 8,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL……	„ 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL…	„ 3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL……	Rs. 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL……	„ 3,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application

VOLKART BROTHERS Agents.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PAYMENTS IN RESPECT OF LIFE ASSURANCE ARE NOT LIABLE TO THE INCOME-TAX.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES

Not granted by any other Company whatever

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 1885.
2,047 Proposals for……Rs. 59,15,000.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
Premium…	Rs. a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. 33 14

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia Invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE ORIENTAL," BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY.

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, and Agency Forms, Reports and Full Particulars on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Manager and Actuary.
Head Office, 9 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Or any of the Agents in India.

SHAIK KADAM ESOOFBHOY AND COMPANY,

REMOVED TO 9, FORBES STREET, FORT

ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills imported from Europe and a large and varied stock of ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, CART-WEIGHING MACHINES, COTTON-GINS and OPENERS. ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

New ENGINES and BOILERS now in STOCK

Eight horizontal high-pressure Engines with expansion valves from 10 to 25 H.P.

Two Boilers, all steel, 22' and 24' by 5'-9" for 80 and 90 lbs. working pressure respectively.

One Lancashire Boiler, all steel, 26' by 6'-6" for 100 lbs. working pressure.

The following engines are very little used, being in perfectly good condition and nearly new.

One Beam Engine by Sir Wm. Fairburn diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 5', complete with spur and pinion.

One horizontal Pumping-Engine, can be worked either as condensing or non-condensing, diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 4.'

Other second-hand Engines and Boilers of various capacity and pressure also in stock.

SOLE AGENTS

FOR

F. REDDAWAY & Co.'s

Patent Camel-Hair Belting and Egyptian Cotton-Belting, both in stock, of different sizes. The Camel-hair Belting, especially for Main Driving, &c., in Cotton Mills and out-door use, is light, very strong, little stretch, fit for high speeds not influenced by heat or steam, will run in water. The Cotton Belting excellent for hot climates. CHEAP and STRONGER than Leather.

HIGHEST AWARD, SILVER MEDAL

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

Sales to date over 3,500,000 feet.

ALSO SOLE AGENTS

FOR

THE UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE STANLEY REECE PATENT ICE-MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.
JOHN TULLIS'S LEATHER BELTING.
CHEAPEST in the MARKET. Samples may be seen on application.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CALENDAR—MARCH & APRIL, 1886.

PHASE OF THE MOON.
Last Quarter..........March 27th, 3h. 35·5m. p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	High Water.	Low Water.
				H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 27	Formation Undergraduates Association, Old Elphinstone High School, 2-30 p.m. M. M. Mody and Co. Meeting, 3 p.m. Sale of Racers opposite Byculla Club, 4 p.m. Annual Inspection, Bombay Volunteers, 4-30 p.m. Prize Distribution, Bombay Gymnastic Institution, 5 p.m. Gaiety Theatre: The Mikado.	6 0	6 11	3 48m 5 14 a	10 21m —
Sun. 28	3rd Sunday in Lent. Prize Distribution, Beni-Israel School, 4 p.m. Prize Distribution, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy Girl's School, 4 p.m.	5 59	6 11	4 48m 6 51 a	0 2m 11 51 a
Mon. 29	Back Bay Bath Co. Meeting, 5-30 p.m. English mail expected per s.s. Pekin.*	5 58	6 11	6 35m 8 15 a	1 45m 1 15 a
Tu. 30	Public Meeting: for Supplying Medical Aid to Women of India, Town Hall, 5-30 p.m.	5 57	6 12	8 17m 4 4 a	2 45m 2 18 a
Wed. 31	Town Council, 3 p.m. Opening Ceremony of the Tower of Silence at Cullian. Gaiety Theatre: Princess Ida.	5 57	6 12	9 10m 9 37 a	3 24m 3 0 a
April. Thr. 1	Sale of Bhownuggur Mill's Property, 3 p.m. Bombay Military Relief Fund Committee, Town Hall, 5-30 p.m.	5 56	6 12	9 47m 10 5 a	3 50m 3 38 a
Fri. 2	Departure of Lord Reay, for Mahableshwur, 2 p.m. Bombay Saw Mills, Meeting, 4 p.m. Departure of English mail per s. s. Australia, 5 p.m.	5 55	6 13	10 22m 10 34 a	4 14m 4 11a

* Left Aden at 1 a.m., on Wednesday, 24th inst.

DIVINE SERVICES.

THIRD SUNDAY IN LENT, MARCH 28.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral. Hymns 315, 112 & 107.
4-45 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay. Hymns 283 and 255. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Parisian.
Anthem.—"My God look upon me."—Reynolds.

Wednesday, March 31.
8-30 p.m.—Exposition of Events of Holy Week.

Thursday, March 25.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.

Friday, April 2.
8-30 p.m.—Mission Service.
Daily.—Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 4-45 p.m.
Offertories are for the Poor Fund.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7 a.m.—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 195, 242 and 270.
7-45 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Children's Service. Hymns 331 and 341.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 277, 172 and 176.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns 93, 261 and 320.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 92, 254 and 261.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 92 and 250.
11 a.m.—Morning Service, Litany and Sermon.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon. Hymns 93, 254, and 23.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND ESPLANADE.

(Pastor—The Rev. John Forgan.)
11 a.m.—Morning Service.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion, Morning Prayer and Sermon. (Hindustani.)
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon. Hymns 247, 249 and 84.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 321 & 316.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 361, 142 and 106.

Wednesday, March 31.
6 p.m.—Short Service and address.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral) and Sermon.
10 a.m.—Matins.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Alms for Choir expenses.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Grant Road.
Rev. J. S. Stone, M.D., Pastor.
9-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Sunday Services and Preaching.
Seats Free.

WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSION HALL, PAREL ROAD, (NEAR THE RAILWAY BRIDGE, BYCULLA).

9 a.m.—Class Meeting.
6 p.m.—Evening Service. Conducted by the Rev. A. Fentiman, of Benares.
The public are invited.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

8 a.m.—Litany, Sermon and Holy Communion.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—Mechanics' Institution, B. B. & C.I. Ry., Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Hymns 15 and 247, 2nd tune. Anthem—"Cast thy burden, &c." p. 37, old book, and Hymn 237.

ST. NICHOLAS'S (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH, PRINCE'S DOCK.

11 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
7 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

YOUNG MEN'S CRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the Steam-ship Australasian in the Prince's Dock on Sunday morning at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

HARBOUR SERVICE.

SERVICE will be held in the Harbour on board the Steam-ship Inchgarvie, at 11 o'clock in the morning. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited to attend. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. For friends purposing to attend the Service a launch will leave Arthur Bunder at 10-25 and Apollo Bunder at 10-35 a.m., precisely. All are cordially invited.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

LANOWLIE HOTEL, LANOWLIE.

Rev Moore G I P Railway
Mr A King, Poona
Mr and Mrs N A Pearson
Mr A W Whatson, Poona
Mr E Freshfield
Mr Chaplain

Residents left last week.

Mr John Griffiths, School of Arts, Bombay
Mr H Curwen, *Times of India*
Mr G E Ormiston, Engineer Port Trust, Bombay
Mr A Eulenstein

GRAEFENBERG CATHOLICON.

An infallible remedy for all FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Cures WEAKNESS NERVOUSNESS, and GENERAL DEBILITY. This remarkable preparation is the only reliable remedy for the distressing diseases of women. Sold by

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,

Price, Rs. 3-4 per bottle.

Many leading Physicians are using this Medicine in their Practice.

CAMP FURNITURE.—Lightest, strong, and most portable made. The Excelsior Folding Chairs, legs fold up to size of fishing-rod, Rs. 7-8 and 9-8; Washstands, basins fold round legs, Rs. 8-8; Beds, supports close with one movement, Rs. 29-8; Tables, roll and fold into very small space, Rs. 19; Camp Crockery, Camp Cutlery, Moir's Army Rations, &c.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Annual Inspection, Bombay Volunteers, 4-30 p.m.
Prize Distribution, Bombay Gymnastic Institution, 5 p.m.
Extraordinary General Meeting, Students' Literary and Scientific Society, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 5-30 p.m. Open to the public.
Band, G. I. P. R. Volunteers, Victoria Gardens, 5-45 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Mikado, 9 p.m.
Circus, Esplanade, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 25th:—Shahzada (s), from Calcutta; and Amphitrite (s), Trieste. Yesterday:—Satara (s), for Busreh.
VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday—Burmah (s), for Kurrachee; Surat (s), London, &c.; Mecca (s), Zanzibar; and Peshwa (s), Calcutta.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. City of Canterbury left the dock yesterday.

PAPER CHASE.—The Paper Chase advertised for the 28th inst. will not take place.

SAINT THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.—The Bishop of Bombay will preach in the Cathedral to-morrow evening.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic for the week ending 6th inst. was 42,096 maunds, and in money Rs. 25,341.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.—The Small Cause Court will be closed for the Easter hoildays from the 21st to the 27th proximo, both days inclusive.

REGISTRAR, SMALL CAUSE COURT.—Mr. E. Vanderstraten, Registrar of the Small Cause Court, has applied for privilege leave for a period of three months commencing from the 1st proximo.

OFFICE OF SUB-REGISTRAR.—The office of the Sub-Registrar of Mandvie, now located at the Small Cause Court premises will be removed to the Head Office at the High Court from the 1st proximo.

TRESPASS.—Rungin Monajee, a Hindu, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of trespassing upon the B.B.& C. Railway Company's premises at the Dadur junction on Thursday. The accused on admitting the charge was fined Rs. 5.

CLAWED BY A TIGER.—A child named Gunga, the daughter of one Radhee, woman, 18 months old, was on Thursday evening clawed by a tiger at the Victoria Gardens. The mother it appears allowed the child to get too near the cage of the tiger. The child was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.—The P. and O. Co.'s s. Surat Capt. R. G. Murray, sailed yesterday for London with the European mails and the following additional passengers:—
For London.—Mr. Chas. Du Val, Mr. H. Sham, and Mr. F. Pollard.
For Brindisi.—Mr. J. Oates.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers at the Victoria Garden at 5-45 p.m.:—

March	Brighter Days	R. Smith.
Overture	Giovanna D'arco	Verdi.
Valse	Sweet Sixteen	R. Aronson.
Polka	Love Light	E. Newton.
Selection	Guiramento (from Genaro Annese)	Sanelli.
Valse	Claribel	Coote.
Galop	Biarritz	Wagner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ASSAULTING A POLICE RAMOOSEE.—Imaum Ameer and five other mill labourers of the Morarjee Goculdass Spinning and Weaving Mill at Pareil, were yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with assaulting Sew Rutton, a police ramoosee doing duty at the mill, on the evening of the 24th instant. No. 1, who took an active part in the assault, was convicted and fined Rs. 5, and the others were warned and discharged.

THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Inspector Saunders charged Gangaram Gowria, before Mr. Ryan, with the theft of Rs. 232. The accused broke open a box, abstracted the money, and left for Rutnagherry. A warrant was obtained against him, and he was subsequently arrested in a jungle several miles from Rutnagherry. Pleading guilty to the charge, accused was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

FATAL MILL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at DeLisle Road, on the body of Sakaram Rama, aged 23 years, a labourer employed at the Greaves, Cotton Mills. On the 10th instant, the fingers of his left hand were injured by being accidently caught between the rollers of a lapping machine. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where the wounds were dressed and he returned home. On Wednesday last tetanus supervened, and he died from its effects. Verdict accordingly.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Ryan, Ambalal Hurribal and Mehabai Rughonath were charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 2,000 in cash and 25 guineas. Mr. Jardine, instructed by the firm of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the defence, and Mr. Viccajee for the prosecution. The facts of this case have already been reported. His Worship committed the case to the Sessions.

THE CIRCUS.—To-night the opening performance will be given by Messrs. Abell, Klaer and Olman's Circus. The combination is almost entirely new to Bombay, though one or two popular favourites will reappear, such as Archie O'Brien and Mrs. O'Brien, two most accomplished equestrian performers. A highly-trained troupe of monkeys and dogs will take a leading part in the programme, and a band of twelve Japanese will exhibit many wonderful feats of skill. The resources of the Company are so great that they will be enabled to give many highly varied and diverting performances.

COUNTERFEITING THE QUEEN'S COIN.—Dawoodbhoy Mahomed Ally, a gilder by trade, living at Madunpoora, near the old Race-course grounds at Byculla, was yesterday brought upon remand and charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with having in his possession, on the 28th ultimo, instruments and materials for the purpose of using the same in counterfeiting the Queen's coin. Mr. Little, the public prosecutor appeared to conduct the case for the prosecution. The circumstances of the case are briefly as follows. On the date in question, upon information received by Inspector Cobb, he with Inspector Hack proceeded to the house of the accused, forced the door open, and arrested the accused while in the act of melting some metal in a crucible. They then called three persons and searched the room in their presence, and found a number of articles likely to be used for the purpose of manufacturing spurious coins. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

RASH DRIVING.

AT the Port Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, Rama Krishna, a coachman in the employ of Mr. Kirby, was charged by Superintendent Brewin with having driven his master's conveyance in a rash and negligent manner along the Carnac Road on the 8th instant Mr. Craigie appeared for the accused.

Mr. Brewin stated that on Monday evening, the 8th inst., at 6-20 p.m., he was standing at the corner of the Crawford Market on the Carnac Road in company with Inspector Jones, when he noticed the accused driving at a trot from the direction of the bridge. He was about thirty or thirty-five yards distant when a tramcar emerged from Abdool Rahman Street. Seeing the car across his path the accused urged the horse and quickened its pace. The accused drove past very close to witness and Inspector Jones, when the former called out to the driver. He repeated his request to drive slower three times, but he took no heed. When the carriage had gone another 50 yards, witness saw a jemadar pull a Goanese out of the way. He ran up calling out to the gentleman inside to halt. He had to follow for a distance of over 100 yards before the coachman pulled up, which was just in front of the Cash Bazaar. There was a large crowd in the street at the time. The rate at which the horse was going was about eleven or twelve miles an hour.

Cross-examined by Mr. Craigie, witness said he thought he could run a mile in five minutes. He was not at all annoyed at having had to jump aside when the carriage passed him. Witness was not in uniform though on duty; Mr. Jones was on duty, and in uniform. There was nothing in witness's appearance to indicate to the gentleman in the carriage that he was a policeman.

Inspector Jones said he was standing with Mr. Brewin near the three lamps near the Crawford Market, and observed the carriage coming from the direction of Carnac Bridge; they stepped aside, and Mr. Brewin called out to accused to drive slower, but he did not do so. Witness observed a jemadar pull a Goanese out of the way of the carriage. Mr. Brewin followed, and subsequently stopped the carriage opposite the Cash Bazaar. The horse was going at a brisk trot: he should say at nine miles an hour. There was at the time a large crowd in the street, and a wedding procession was passing through Sheik Memon Street.

Cross-examined, witness said the horse was being driven at a dangerous pace for that locality. The coachman did not appear to slacken the pace when Mr. Brewin called out to go slower, and the latter stopped the gharry because his order was not complied with. The carriage passed witness about a yard in front. The carriage was stopped about two hundred yards. Mr. Brewin ran 200 yards, while the carriage covered a distance of 150 yards. Mr. Brewin runs very fast, and is about 32 years of age. Witness did not hear accused call out to the Goanese to get out of the way. He could not say he did not. The pace the horse went was too fast for the Queen's Road.

The jemadar was called next, and in cross-examination said the accused did not call out to the Goanese to move out the way. The latter was walking in the middle of the road; there is no footpath there, though the road is very broad. There was plenty of room at the side for foot passengers. It was going at the usual trot.

Alphonso, the Goanese, said he was a bandsman in the Bombay Volunteer Corps. He was going to the old Sailors' Home on the evening of the 8th, and was walking in the middle of the road. He heard several voices calling out to him to move out of the way. He stepped one side, when a jemadar pulled him.

In cross-examination he could not say why he had not walked on one side instead of the middle of the road.

In addressing the court, Mr. Craigie pointed out a good deal of discrepancies in the testimony of the witnesses for the prosecution. The Goanese was walking, as many people in Bombay do, in the centre of the road in a dreamy state, and if he had been run over it would not have been rashness on the part of the coachman, but would have been due to the negligence and carelessness of the man, who should have been on the side of the road. He remarked that the prosecution should have come with their evidence prepared, and their witnesses did not give the careful evidence of careful witnesses. Mr. Craigie thought the case for the prosecution was instituted to give annoyance rather than for the purpose of protecting the public.

Mr. F. Kirby, senior partner in the firm of Kirby and Co., said he remembered driving between the Crawford Market and Dhobie Talao on the 8th inst. He was in a victoria. Witness had come from the Dock and was driving to Malabar Hill. He saw Messrs. Jones and Brewin, just after he had crossed the rails. He did not hear either of them say any thing as he passed. The carriage was going at an ordinary pace, about six miles as hour; he could have got out without any difficulty. They police officers had to get out of the way; they were on the right side in the middle of the road. When witness saw the Goanese he was crossing the road as if somebody had called him. Witness and his son called out to him. There were very few people there, and the road, witness thought, was about 200 feet wide. After the man was pulled away, Mr. Brewin ran after the carriage. I called out to the driver to stop, and he did so. Witness then asked him what right he had to stop his carriage. He said he was a policeman. Witness then asked Mr. Brewin why he was not in uniform, and that he would report him to his superiors. He was most impertinent, and said "we shall settle all that before the magistrate."

In cross-examination, witness said he did not think the coachman urged the horse on before the tram could pass. It must have gone on at a slightly quicker pace. The road was not at all crowded.

A syce was next called, but he did not appear to have noticed any thing.

Mr. Cooper, in deciding the case, said he could see no reason to think that Mr. Brewin had not given his evidence in an honest manner, and had no reason to think that he gave his evidence in the way suggested by Mr. Craigie. He was of opinion that the road at the time was crowded with passengers, and it was not safe to drive at the brisk pace deposed to by the witnesses as quicker than an ordinary trot. His Worship did not doubt that the accused quickened the pace of his horse to pass the car which was coming out of Abdool Rahmon Street. He fined him Rs. 10.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

THE twelfth ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held on Thursday at the company's Mill, Chinchpoogly, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following report of the directors was submitted:—

The directors regret to say that owing to the depressed condition of the trade generally and to the unavoidable stoppage, twice, of the mill for some weeks during the second half-year, the net earnings for the year amount to Rs. 3,981-6-8 only. The amount at the credit of Profit and Loss Account at the close of the year, inclusive of the balance of the previous year, was Rs. 18,266-6-2. Your directors recommend that it be carried forward. The consumption of cotton during the year was lbs. 32,56,839, costing on an average Rs. 177-15-2 per candy. The total production of yarn and cloth was lbs. 24,05,647 and lbs. 23,43,356½ respectively. The average price per lb. realised was As. 5-4½ for the former and As. 6-9¾ for the latter. The consumption of coal was 3009½ tons at an average cost of Rs. 17-8-11 per ton. The mill worked 3,508 hours during the year. You are not unaware of the worn-out condition of the spinning machinery at the mill. The mules and throstles have been worked for 22 years, and their incapability to give satisfactory results was long since pronounced. In August last your directors resolved after much consideration to renew the whole of the spinning machinery. They have accordingly ordered 16,360 mule spindles from Messrs. Platt Brothers and Co. and 13,552 ring throstles from Messrs. Howard and Bullough; while all the necessary gearing and shafting have been obtained from Messrs. Hick, Hargreaves and Co. The total cost of these will amount to about £12,225. Four pairs of mules arrived some weeks ago, and are being fitted up. The gearing and shafting have also come to hand, and the first instalment of the ring throstles is expected to reach here about three weeks hence. The opportunity has been taken, while this renewal of the spinning machinery is going on piecemeal, to replace also the entire wooden flooring of the spinning room which has been thoroughly worn out. Oil leaks through its crevices, and is causing considerable injury to the machinery in the card-room below. The cost of the new flooring will be about Rs. 12,000. Lastly, your directors have very lately indented for some further preparatory machinery which is considered absolutely necessary to cope with the production which the new mules and ring frames are expected to give. This will cost about £2,100, inclusive of the charges on new case hardened rollers for the existing card engines. It is expected that the whole machinery will be fitted up and placed in full working order piecemeal before the close of the current year. The aggregate outlay, inclusive of exchange and landing and erecting charges, is estimated at Rs. 2,25,000 or thereabouts, besides Rs. 15,000 for the construction of the two bays that are now considered absolutely necessary to accommodate the increased machinery. Again, 24 new looms of different dimensions to suit present requirements have been ordered at a cost of £325. Your directors have resolved to debit the entire cost of the buildings and machinery to a new account called "Renewal account," and to wipe it off gradually from the annual profits whenever practicable, adding nothing meanwhile to the Reserve Fund. Considering that the new machinery will place the mill on a satisfactory footing in point of production with other mills which already possess machinery of the newest make and the latest improvements, it may be reasonably hoped that a few prosperous years will enable the Company to realise larger profits than have been possible for some time past, and enable it to wipe off the whole of the present outlay in the manner suggested. As to the matter of the agency commission referred to in last year's report, your directors presume you are already aware of the Appellate Court having in August last reversed the judgment of the lower Court. Under the circumstances matters are now in the same position that they were before the filing of the suit.

The audited statements of accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1885, and the directors' report, were approved and adopted. Messrs. Ardaseer Dossabhoy Moonshee and Hiralal Tribhowundass were re-elected directors of the company. Messrs. Bapubhai Kalidas and Govind Gungadhur were appointed auditors of the company for the current year, and their remuneration was fixed at Rs. 200 each. The best thanks of the meeting were given to the chairman and directors, and the secretary and the agents, for their management of the company during the last year. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

BOMBAY INSTITUTION FOR DEAF-MUTES.

THE joint trustees have pleasure in acknowledging the following further contributions in aid of the above institution:—

	Rs.
Balance	305
I. O. U.	5
Messrs. Ralli Brothers	20
D. Pestonjee Marker	25
Pickering Clarke	100
V. and N. Madhowdas	100
S. D. Sassoon	250
J. E. Sassoon	100
John O'Connell	10
A Zoroastrian	10
Framjee Hormusjee Mehta	110
Hormusjee Edulje Cama's Charity Fund	100
Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.	150
Theodore Knaust	10
Dady Hurmusjee Dady	10
Messrs. Framjee Sands and Co.	300
Sorabjee Framjee	100
H. A. R.	10
M. D. Divacha Bhakaodas	1
J. N. Tata	500
B. and A. Hormarjee	500
J. Cowasjee Jehangir	200
Mooljee Jewraj	100
Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy	100
Nansey Kyraz and Co.	40
Miss Burden Sanderson	20
The Hon'ble J. B. Peile	100
The Hon'ble Justice Scott	50
F. C. Remington	20
J. D. Ghandy	10
R. Scott	10
P. Vuccino	10
Haroon Cassum and Co.	10
Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit	250
Total......Rs.	3,628

THE Diamond Dyes are the best dyes ever made. DRESSES, COATS, SCARF, HOODS, YARN, STOCKINGS, CARPET, RUGS, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, or any fabric or fancy article easily and perfectly coloured to any shade, BLACK, BROWN, GREEN, BLUE, SCARLET, CARDINAL RED, NAVY BLUE, SEAL BROWN, OLIVE, GREEN, TERRA-COTTA, and 20 other best colors. Warranted fast and durable. Each packet will color one to four lbs. of goods. If you have never used dyes try these once. You will be delighted. Sold by chemists and druggists. Large size 8d, small size 3d. Proprietors WELLS & RICHARDSON Co., 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street, London, E.C. England.
GOLD, SILVER, COPPER OR BRONZE PAINT, for gilding all kinds of ornamental work. Of all chemists large size 8d., small size 3d. Proprietors WELLS RICHARDSON Co. 58 Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street London, E.C. England. Whole le agents—Treacher and Co., Ld., Bombay, Byculla and Poona. The trade and native dealers supplied at Wholesale Prices.

A *DEBUTANTE* AT THE QUEEN'S DRAWING-ROOM.

THE day of the Drawing room has dawned with cheerful sunshine, and noon finds me struggling bravely through the mysteries of dressing. My gown, which extends its vast length upon the bed, looks like a snowdrift of white tulle, lighted with fitful gleams of satin. A scatter of apple blossom gives a welcome touch of warmth. My two cards, newly arrived from the Lord Chamberlain's Office, lie upon the table. They entitle me to present myself in the Royal presence. Although the Queen has announced her reception for three o'clock Aunt Julia is coming for me at half-past one precisely, for one such occasions it is usual to be uncomfortable early.

Away we go. All along the street heads are at the windows to see us mount. Our servants' faces are beaming with a sense of reflected glory as we whirl away like Cinderella and her fairy godmother. As we enter the Mall we stop. From here to the Palace door stretch lines of carriages. We compose ourselves to wait and be inspected by a crowd of sightseers, who all but flatten their noses on our carriage windows. As by slow degrees we move forward, things look more lively. Strains of music and bright uniforms and State carriages fill the scene. At last we dash through the Palace gates, under an arch into a gravelled court, and then beneath a porch where crimson cloth is laid down and Beefeaters stand on guard, we descend, find ourselves in a great gloomy hall with pillared arches, and folding our trains over our arms we sail up a flight of stately stairs into a gallery where a bowing official all in gold embroidery is ready to receive one of my presentation cards—without which entrance here is impossible. The second card is for the Queen, and I carry it forward in my hand. Out of the gallery we pass on through the deserted ball-room, its crimson and gold forlorn enough in the daylight, into saloons adorned with rare and costly china, formal in the style peculiar to palaces. At length we join a bevy of ladies in a room of crimson satin, whose long windows overlook the gardens of the Queen. A huge fire burns in the massive grate, near which we stand wondering in a paradise of dressmaking.

But it is three o'clock. Aunt Julia says the Queen is now receiving the Diplomatic Body and Ministers' wives who have a separate *entree* to the Palace. Between Her Majesty and ourselves there is a suite of fine apartments all filled with ladies waiting their turn to be received. When those in the room nearest the Queen have passed we behind make a simultaneous move one room nearer the Royal presence. At the end of an hour there is a general move. We rise and press forward. The doors are opened and we pass into a blue-and-gold saloon. I wonder why there is so much talk of the rude pushing and torn clothes which ladies inflict on one another at this passage. These are the words of people who know nothing of what they speak. It is likely that high-bred Englishwomen array themselves in the freshest tulles and costliest laces to risk disaster in an unladylike scramble? As we wait we grow critical. There are places where youth and freshness do not bear away the palm, and in this respect Buckingham Palace is pre-eminent. To shine at Court a diamond tiara and an air of distinction are essential. The richly toned satins, the high-bred air of women bred in the atmosphere of Courts, throw *debutantes* into the shade. The presentation dresses with their dead white of prickly tulle are a little forbidding. The girls are often awkward in their voluminous robes, with their chins poking and their veils and feathers arranged without art. I look in vain for the skinny, shivering dowagers who figure annually among the stock ideas of the newspapers. I was proud of the smooth, creamy skin and fair round arms of English matrons. Even quite old ladies are comely with long gloves hiding their arms, and necks so covered with jewels and lace veils that hardly an inch of skin is visible.

Again, another move, and by slow stages we reach the Throne-room as the clock strikes four. Weariness gives place to excitement. The *debutantes* look pale, and my heart begins to beat faster. Only one more room. Across the space I see ladies passing out one by one, and the motion of the page's wand spreading out their trains. Aunt Julia is calm.

"Remember to go close up to the Queen," she whispers, "that she may not be troubled to bend towards you." Only a few ladies are in front of us. Now we stand at the very door and see the trains sweep along the ground as they pass into the Throne-room in stately procession. I tremble. Shall I disgrace myself? I may trip over my gown. Now it is Aunt Julia's turn. She sails on. I shrink back but there is no retreat. I drop my train, the pages spread it while it drags heavily behind me. I turn a sharp corner. Before me is a chamber filled with uniforms and dazzling colours, and four yards from me there stands a stout lady in black, with a diamond crown and a long white veil. It is the Queen. Aunt Julia is curtseying to the ground. I advance. My name is shouted. The Lord Chamberlain is saying something about "presentation" in Her Majesty's ear. She smiles a gracious and kindly smile at me, as if she were glad I had come. I have a confused sense that she is a mother, and has once been young. I am kissing a white plump hand. A strange feeling of loyalty rises in my heart. I had a sort of idea that the Queen was a stiff and uninteresting old lady. I was wrong. I take heart. I bend low as she does her graceful part in the matter of salutation.

Next the Queen stand the Princess Beatrice and the Duches of Edinburgh, who salute the curtseying ladies with cheerless bows. The Duke of Cambridge is dropping me a cheery nod, but I am no longer occupying public attention. Another lady is before the Queen. The pages rake up my train, throw it over my arm, and I vanish. The whole thing is over in a flash. There is no time to see what royalties wear or even who are present. Aunt Julia awaits me smiling, says I did well, and refolds my crumpled train. Anxiety is at an end. We pass into the picture gallery, where we stay to indulge in a brief chat with passing friends before seeking our carriage. I observe at my ease a scene full of exquisite detail. One dress I notice of red brown tulle, with a velvet train to match. This makes an exquisite harmony with a huge bunch of wallflowers. Another dress of grey satin shows in pleasing contrast against the rich dark neck and arms of a beautiful foreigner. At the far end of the gallery it is possible to catch a passing glimpse of the ladies as they enter the Throne-room, but we cannot approach them. At a distance the extended train afflicts one with a sense of disproportionate length. I see some quite short dresses pass by which, under long trains, are most inelegant, and provoke much adverse criticism. I hear one man telling another how the end of one train caught upon a nail just as its wearer approached the Queen. The victim could not advance and the Court wondered and the Queen laughed while the tail was unfastened. The Royalties are generally considered to be a poor show. Of course the Princess of Wales was sadly missed. But absence of celebrities in the Throneroom deprives this Drawing room of brilliance. Every one is talking of Lady Woiseley's wonderful attire, designed by Morris. It is satin of indescribable Grosvenor gallery hue, yellow shot with green, worn with a train of brocaded flowers, the colours of which are exactly matched by a bouquet of yellow and green orchids. Lady Randolph Churchill, in orange velvet, is making a sensation. I see her sister, Lady Fanny Majoribanks, who is also in orange, and looks well. A few Judges and Queen's Counsel, in long wigs and gowns. interest me. The part men play in these pageants is small. They have the *levees* to go to. Few women care to bring their husbands here, and the few who come look ill at ease. But Court officials are plentiful, and add much to the beauty of the scene by their rich dresses. But, as I gaze, the bright crowd is melting away. Already the gallery looks empty. Aunt Julia sails off and I follow back into the chilly hall, where people are cloaking, and where we have yet to face the ordeal of nearly an hour of waiting before we get our carriage. As we drive off, we still leave behind weary faces and plumes waving in the icy wind.

"Well, I never expected so many in this cold; it's the sunshin as brings 'em out I," were the last words in my ear. They were the words of a Beefeater.—*Daily News.*

SIR G. MACFARREN ON MUSIC.

THE Principal of the Royal Academy of Music Sir George A. Macfarren, presenting certificates of free scholarships to successful candidates, addressed the students of the Beckenham School of Music last evening on the subject of music. He said it was a fallacy to suppose that the English nation had no aptitude for music. It was alleged that the action of the Puritans blotted music out of the national disposition. So far from their thwarting the musical character of the people they caused a counter-action which brought into effect several of the most important incidents in the musical history of this country. It was in the time of the Commonwealth that the first representation was made for any native musical competition; it was in the time of the Commonwealth that there was published for the first time a collection of national melodies which stamped our native musical feeling as of the very highest. It was in the period of the Commonwealth, by the express licence of Cromwell, that the first opera was performed in England, which was several years before the performance of an opera in Germany. It was in this opera that the first lady ever appeared in a public performance in this country, and Mrs Coleman might be regarded as the mother of English public songstresses. Hence it would be seen that the Puritans not only did not prevent the Cavaliers from exercising their musicianship, but they by Cromwell's own act gave them public encouragement. The Protector used to attend musical performances in the evening at a house overlooking St. James's Park. The great interruption to our musical character was due to the Hanoverian accession. There was no doubt that the performance of Italian opera and the general welcome accorded to foreign works in our country about this time was the means of changing the aspect of affairs and of giving utterance to the opinion of foreigners that the English are not a musical nation. It was noteworthy that even at this time our Royal Family appeared to have a far greater regard for foreign talent than for English. But there was rising now a strong and healthy counteraction. The people themselves were now asserting their love for music, and the evidence he had heard there that night and elsewhere showed him that the true seed of music was taking root in the public heart, and the fruit of this seed would not only do honour to the present time, but would stimulate us to still further exertions in the time to come.

THE POPE ON CHURCH AND STATE.

IN the latest Encyclical of Pope Leo XIII., on the Christian Constitution of States, the Pope says he deems it his duty to compare with Christian doctrine the new opinions advanced concerning the State. There could be no public power except from God. The State was clearly bound to satisfy its many and great duties towards God by the public profession of religion. Which was the true religion it was not difficult for a man to discern, if only he would view the matter with a careful and unbiassed judgment—the only true religion was that which Jesus Christ Himself instituted, and which He entrusted to His Church to defend and propagate. It was not the State, but the Church, that was to be man's guide to Heaven. Her authority, perfect in itself and plainly independent, which had long been opposed by a philosophy subservient to princes, the Church had never ceased to claim for herself and publicly to exercise. God, therefore, had divided the charge of the human race between two powers, the ecclesiastical and the civil, the one being set over divine and the other over human things. Each was supreme in its kind. Whatever in human things was in any way sacred, was subject to the power and judgment of the Church; but all other things, contained in the civil and political order, were rightly subject to the civil authority. Such was the Christian organisation of civil society. There was once a time when States were governed by the philosophy of the Gospel; when the religion instituted by Jesus Christ, established firmly in becoming dignity, flourished everywhere, by the favour of rulers and the due protection of magistrates; when Church and State were happily united in concord and friendly interchange of offices. But that fatal and deplorable passion for innovation which was aroused in the sixteenth century first threw the Christian religion into confusion and then by natural sequence passed on to philosophy, and thence pervaded all ranks of society. From this source issued those later maxims of unbridled liberty which, in the midst of the terrible disturbances of the last century, were excogitated and proclaimed as the principles and foundation of that new jurisprudence, previously unknown, which, in many points is out of harmony not only with the Christian law, but with the natural law also. Amongst these principles, the chief one was that which proclaimed that all men as by race and nature they were alike were also equal in their life; that each was so far master of himself as in no way to come under the authority of another; that he was free to think on every subject as he liked, and to act as he pleased; that no man had any right to rule over others. In a society founded upon these principles, government was only the will of the people, which, as it was under the power of itself alone, so was alone its own ruler. Since the people was said to contain in itself the source of all rights and of all power, it followed that the State did not deem itself bound by any kind of duty towards God; that it made no public profession of religion; that it held itself bound to give equal rights to all religions, to the end that the public order should not incur injury from any of them. All questions concerning religion were to be referred to private judgment; and every one was allowed to follow whichever religion he preferred, or none at all if he approved of none. Hence these consequences naturally arose: the judgment of each conscience was without regard to law; the freest opinions were expressed as to the practice or neglect of Divine worship; and here was unbounded licence for men to think what they liked, and to publish what they thought. It was the custom and the wish in this condition of public affairs, which was admired by many, either to expel the Church altogether, or to keep it under restraint and in bondage to the State. Public Acts in a great measure, were framed with this design. The freedom of thinking and of writing whatever one liked, without restraint, was not of itself an advantage at which society might rightly rejoice, but on the contrary, a source and origin of many evils. In matters, however, of mixed jurisdiction, it was in the highest degree in accordance with nature and also with the designs of God—not that one power should secede from the other, still less that they should come into conflict, but that such concord should be preserved between them as was suited to the end for which each power exists. In these days it behoved all Catholics who were worthy of the name to be most loving children of the Church; to reject without hesitation whatever was inconsistent with this fair name; to make use of popular institutions as far as could honestly be done for the advantage of truth and justice; to see that liberty should not transgress the bounds fixed by nature and the law of God; to endeavour to bring back all civil society to that likeness and form of Christianity which he (the Pope) had described. It was hardly possible to lay down any one fixed method whereby these objects were to be attained; because the method must suit separate places and times, which differed greatly from one another. Nevertheless, before all things unity of purpose must be preserved, and similarity must be sought for in the plans of action. Both these objects would be attained without fail if all would regard the directions of the Apostolic See as their rule of life, and obey the bishops whom "the Holy Ghost has placed to rule the Church of God." The integrity of Catholic faith was incompatible with opinions approaching either to naturalism or rationalism, the essence of which was utterly to do away with Christianity, and to establish the supremacy of man in society, to the exclusion of God. It was unlawful to follow one line of duty in private and another in public, privately respecting the authority of the Church, and publicly rejecting it. In merely political matters, as to the best form of government, or different systems of administration, concerning these things a difference of opinion was lawful, and those, therefore, whose piety was in other respects known, and whose minds were ready to accept in all obedience the decrees of the Apostolic See, could not in justice be accounted bad men because they disagreed on the subjects mentioned. This should be well borne in mind by all who were in the habit of committing their thoughts to writing, and above all by journalists. In the struggle for interests of the highest order there was no room for intestine strife or party rivalries; but all must endeavour with one mind and purpose to secure that which is the common object of all—the preservation of Religion and of the State.

SARAH BERNHARDT AS "OPHELIA."

THERE is one thing in the world that defies all calculations and upsets all theories. That one thing is Genius; and when it is found in the brain and temperament of a woman, then good-bye to all tradition, all conventionality, all prejudged conclusions. Mdme. Sarah Bernhardt is a woman of genius; but the last thing any one would have expected her to do was to play the part of Shakespeare's Ophelia in Shakespeare's own *Hamlet*. Yet this is precisely what she did on Saturday night, at the Théâtre Porte Saint Martin, and with a success as great as has ever attended her in her most famous *roles*. There seems to be almost a consensus of opinion that she became young again, innocent again, tender again, in order to represent with appropriateness the unhappy daughter of Polonius. If we are to believe Parisian critics, she even looked the part, and simulated a girl still in her teens so as to disarm the most fastidious and satisfy the most captious. If this was really so, we can only say that it is passing strange. If there be one quality more than another that is required for a great portrayal of the feelings and fate of Ophelia, it is simplicity and the most ardent admirers of Sarah Bernhardt will not deny that she is strikingly artificial. Without artificiality great and enduring success on the boards is not possible. In most acting artifice does everything; but even actors and actresses of genius cannot dispense with it. Can simplicity be simulated and assumed like any other gift and peculiarity? We must believe so, if Sarah Bernhardt was an adequate and satisfactory Ophelia. She has in her favour the most beautiful and silvery of voices, and that, no doubt, went far towards placing success within her reach. But how different is Ophelia from any of the heroines whose character the great French actress has hitherto assumed. Indeed, how different is Ophelia from all the heroines known to the French Stage. In the drama of our neighbours, the woman in whom we are asked to interest ourselves is invariably aggressive, either in her viciousness or in her virtues. She lets us know her temperament, her passions, her purposes by dint of reiterated telling. She is never represented as passive. Now, Ophelia is nothing if not the patient victim of circumstances to which she contributes nothing but her suffering. She loves Hamlet because—as it cannot be doubted—he has loved her, and let her know it by signs unmistakeable. But her love is a love that watches and waits, and when she sees and understands not, the undoing of her lover, she, too, is undone. With infinite artistic tact, Shakespeare leaves us in doubt how far she had loved Hamlet, and also how far she died by an act of her own determination. "An envious sliver broke;" but who shall say that Ophelia did not mean it to break? Compared with the heroines Sarah Bernhardt has been accustomed to play, Ophelia is vague, shadowy, unsubstantial, though to the imagination she is on that account more real. Her madness must have tested the powers of the actress to the utmost; for neither passion nor rage would serve her there. The Frou-Frous, the Dames aux Camélias, the Fédoras, and such like personages, would not help her to the understanding of the sister of Laertes. If the Parisian critics are right, we can only say that Sarah Bernhardt must be pronounced a greater and more versatile artist than ever.—*Standard.*

THE JEWISH MURDER CASE.

THE Vienna Court of Appeal has finally decided an extraordinary case which has for the last four years excited all Galicia. A Jew named Moses Ritter, his wife, and their two daughters, and a Christian peasant named Stochlinski, were arrested in March, 1882, on a charge of having murdered a peasant girl. The case closely followed the notorious Tisza Eszlar affair, the anti-Jewish frenzy was at its height, and the Jury promptly found Ritter and his wife and Stochlinski guilty, all three being sentenced to death. The conviction was quashed on appeal, and the accused placed a second time on their trial, this time in Cracow. They were again found guilty and sentenced, and again the Vienna Court decided that the jury was packed. The case was tried before a third jury, with the same result. Finally the Vienna Court of Appeal, consisting of twenty-one judges, has unanimously decided that the accused are innocent, and telegraphically ordered their release. Meanwhile, however, Stochlinski has died in prison.

MUKHTAR PASHA ON EGYPT AND THE SOUDAN.

THE following is Mukhtar Pasha's report on the questions of the army and the Soudan:—

"The various conferences with the Khedive and Sir H. D. Wolff, which devolved on me in consequence of the Convention, resulted in establishing the necessity for first finding the necessary means for the pacifying of the Soudan. The prompt execution of this task, which is of the first importance, depends chiefly on the formation of an Egyptian Army, and it was agreed that I should elaborate the project.

"In order to terminate the troubles in the Soudan the first necessity is to find the point for a barrier against the progress and extension of the rebellion from which we can conveniently employ pacific measures to extinguish the fire. Seeing that the Soudan is a dependency of Egypt, and consequently forms an integral part of the Ottoman Empire, and seeing that it is a vital question for Egypt, who draws from the Nile all her life and prosperity, that this river, as well as the countries through which it passes, should not cease to be within the sphere of her direct control, it is most natural that Egypt can never consent to see an interminable revolution ravaging the country.

"As to the choice of this barrier, I believe that no point can be found which, by its geographical position, is so well adapted to be of service as Dongola; but as Dongola is to-day in the hands of the Soudanese, and the position of the English and Egyptian forces is about 120 miles short of this town, we must first consider the means of assuring the possession of this place, and of establishing ourselves solidly there, the town to serve as a base from which we can gradually proceed to the permanent pacification of the country in rebellion.

"As the assistance of an armed force is obviously necessary to arrive at this result, there remains the extremely important question of determining the numbers and method of composition of this army. It appears clear from the different phases of this insurrection that the Soudanese, so long as they find themselves in face of English troops, and even Egyptain troops joined with English, will be absolutely inaccessible to all negotiation and pacific admonition, and will remain unchangeable in their designs, because the majority of them will profit by religious motives as the bond of union among them, which alone permits them to make head against the united English and Egyptian forces, and to impose by their superior numbers also on the tribes which are not entirely devoted to them. It results that the state of rebellion will be prolonged indefinitely, so long as the English remain in face of or even in contract with the Soudanese; and yet not only the advance, but even the retreat of the English troops before the completion of the organization will necessarily entail disastrous consequences for the country.

"It is then evident that to insure the possession of Dongola an armed force other than and apart from the English is absolutely necessary.

"If we pass to an examination of the question of what non-English army can be formed, I believe that a reorganization of the Egyptian army, composed as formerly, of natives, will best meet our actual needs. It would be commanded by the officers of the old Egyptian army, natives, and foreigners, who by their long services may be considered as natives, and of whom the most capable, whether in active service or *en disponibilite*, would be chosen.

"As to the numbers of the troops, according to information given me by competent authorities, a force of 12,000 is necessary to seize Dongola, and hold it against all aggression. Taking into account other needs, we find ourselves in face of the necessity of creating an army consisting of 18 battalions of infantry, of 894 combatants each, one regiment of cavalry and men on dromedaries, and five batteries of artillery, with engineers and others, who would form an active regular Egyptian army with an effective of 16,894 combatants. Twelve thousand would form a *corps d'armée*, as above; the balance would serve as a reserve, and could be distributed in different localities as required."

The above is the textual translation of the report, which proceeds to give technical observations on the formation of the army. It lays stress on the fact that, by Imperial firmans, the Egyptian forces are destined for the service of the Sublime Porte, and consequently must have an organization similar to that of its forces. It would be commanded by a General of Division, dependent on the Minister of War; and would consist of three brigades, each commanded by a Brigadier. Every brigade would consist of two regiments, each commanded by a Colonel and a Lieutenant-Colonel. Every regiment would consist of three battalions, each commanded by a native Major, with an Adjutant-Major. Every battalion would consist of two companies, with three officers in each. The pay of the men and officers would be unchanged. This cost would be £415,000, which is to come, £130,000 from the actual Budget, and £200,000 from the cost of the army of occupation, which charge Mukhtar Pasha expresses his full hope and entire confidence will be abandoned by Her Majesty's Government. The remaining £85,000 he expects easily to obtain by economies on the Budget. The report continues:—

"The situation thus created would have for its necessary corollary that the English troops charged with the security of the country would deliver this charge to the reorganized Egyptian army, which would prepare itself to accomplish the task of retaking Dongola. By this method the Soudanese rebels would realize by palpable facts the withdrawal of the English troops, finding themselves face to face with an army of Moslem like themselves. The moment will then have arrived when, profiting by the dissensions which are certain to arise among the rebels, pacific means will be useful.

"This method, in view of the situation is recommended unanimously by all the Egyptian functionaries whose service in the Soudan is of long date. In short, seeing that it was the Egyptian army which established and for a long time maintained order in the Soudan, it is particularly advisable, from all points of view, to leave this task to the force and influence of this army."

The report concludes with suggestions for economies and reforms in the police force.

AN IMPERIAL MARRIAGE IN VIENNA.

A MARRIAGE between two members of the Imperial House of Hapsburg, the Archduchess Maria Theresa Salvator, daughter of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and the Archduke Karl Stephan, brother of the Queen of Spain, has been celebrated with all the splendour usual at the Court of Vienna upon similar auspicious occasions. At twelve o'clock the bridal party started in procession from the Imperial Palace, the Hofburg, for the Court Chapel, at the door of which all the members of the Imperial Family were received in the usual manner by the Prince Archbishop of Vienna, Cardinal Ganglbaur. A flourish of trumpets announced the arrival of the Emperor and Empress. Their Majesties immediately proceeded to the seats provided for them beneath a baldachino gorgeously draped in red and gold damask. Near them were seated the other members of the Imperial Family, including the Crown Princess Stephanie, on chairs in red velvet. The entire chapel was, in fact, draped in red damask hangings, while the floor was covered with carpets of the richest description. As the chapel is very small, the invited guests, including the Dukes of Nassau, Wurtemburg, Coburg, Cumberland, and Saxe-Weimar, had to be accommodated in the oratory up in the gallery where the chief members of the Corps Diplomatique were also seated. Amongst the latter I noticed Sir Augustus and Lady Paget, accompanied by Miss Paget. The nave of the sacred edifice was filled by the chief dignitaries of the Court, the Ministers, and a number of clergy, including the Nuncio, specially representing the Pope. The high altar was decorated with exotic plants, palms, and azaleas. The Emperor wore the uniform of a Field Marshal, while the Empress appeared in a satin robe of her favourite colour, lilac, embroidered with costly lace. Her Majesty wore in her hair a tiara of large emeralds and diamonds, and a necklace of diamonds and pearls. The Crown Princess and the Archduchess Valerie were dressed alike, in light blue satin robes, with gold flowers. They both wore their hair open in curls. The bride's mother, the Duchess of Tuscany, appeared in a robe of Bordeaux velvet, embroidered with gold, while the bridegroom's mother, the Archduchess Elizabeth, was in olive green velvet, with silver embroidery. These robes all had trains of from four to six metres in length, which were held over the backs of the seats by pages. The wedding ceremony occupied about forty minutes, and after it was over the procession returned to the Hofburg as it had come. The bride and bridegroom soon after left town for Weilburg, near Austrian Baden, two hours' ride ride from Vienna. They will spend the greater part of the honeymoon, however, at Lussin Grande, near Pola, on the Adriatic coast, where great preparations are being made for their reception. I may add that the Empress will leave Vienna tomorrow afternoon for Baden-Baden, where she purposes making a stay of several weeks.

SPORTING NOTES.

THE meeting of the Calcutta Turf Club, held last week, was one of the most important that has taken place for some time. The three gentlemen selected to succeed Messrs. McDonell, Keswick, and Moore, as stewards, namely, Messrs. Macpherson, F. Carlisle, and W. T. Thomas, are all well known for the interest they take in racing matters, and it is satisfactory to see that a Judge of the High Court will still assist the meetings of the stewards with his legal acumen. As to the other rules proposed and carried, as well as those to be hereafter brought forward, we may have something to say in our next issue. It is satisfactory to see that the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Fredrick Roberts, is about to become a member of the club, and every one will regret the resignation of Mr. D. A. Dickson of the honorary secretaryship, as he not only knew his work well, but was always civil and obliging to every one.

The demand for thorough bred horses at present in Calcutta seems to be almost nil. Hardly any of Mr. Moore's stud were sold when put up for auction, although 300 guineas, a much smaller price than was given by Mr. Moore, was paid to take Freshwater back to Australia. Rhesus and May Queen are still for sale at Rs. 1,200 each, and the latter over her own distance is undoubtedly one of the fastest country-breds in India. The Maharajah of Cooch Behar's aliases were almost all either bought in, or were given away at absurd prices, but we have not yet heard the result of the sale of the remainder of the Pikeparah stud at Bangalore, though as racing seems somewhat reviving in Madras, it is to be hoped that they will fetch better prices.—*Asian.*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 26.

THE Bank of England return for the week shows no change in the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities, and money in the open market is also unchanged. With this and political matters in a state of quiescence it is only what might be expected to find the Stock Exchange quotations unaltered throughout.

In General Produce there is no change reported.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed quiet with sales estimated at 8,000 bales, including 400 Surats. Spot prices come 1-16d. lower in Mid-Uplands, and Good Fair and Good Omra. and arrival prices for Americans come 1-64d. to 1-32d. per lb. lower. From New York ready Mid-Uplands are quoted 1-16 cent., Futures 13 points lower, the receipts at the ports being again heavy. The following are the comparisons to date :—

	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.
Thursday's Receipts	7,000	6,000	7,000	16,000
Six days' do.	52,000	25,000	38,000	68,000
Total since 1st Sept.	4,721,000	4,522,000	4,553,000	5,301,000

Locally we have again had a quiet dull market. Prices are about Re. 1 per candy lover, but even at the decline business is not going through. We should quote prices to-day as follows :—

	Good.	Fully Good.	Fine.
Bengals Ready	153	159	166
Omras, Omra Contract	167	173	198
Broach, ready	195¼		
Dhollera-Bhownugger April	175	182	193

In WHEAT there is very little doing for export. A keen competition exists for the better qualities of Soft White, which is now in very limited supply ready, but for other descriptions and forward delivery the market is dull and inactive.

LINSEED continues to tend easier, the dealers being much more willing sellers to-day.

FREIGHTS are quiet, but for a mail day there has been a fair amount of business doing. Two steamers are reported to have been fixed, one for two ports in the Mediterranean or Adriatic at 31s. 3d. payable here at 2s., and another at 21s. 3d. open charter. About 5,000 bales Cotton are said to have been booked for Havre by the sailing ship "Latimer" at 26s. 3d. to 27s. 6d., and orders have been given at 30s. April, 31s-3d. May, for Messina, Genoa or Leghorn. Measurement cargo for Liverpool, April loading, has been booked at 21s. 3d. per ton. Current market rates are :—

	Ready	Cotton.
Liverpool	,,	22s. 6d.
London	,,	20s. 0
Open Charter	,,	22s. 6d.
Havre	,,	22s. 6d.
Dunkirk	,,	21s. 3d. to 22s. 6d.
Antwerp	,,	21s. 3d. to 22s. 6d.
Marseilles	,,	21s. 3d.
Trieste, Venice	,,	20s. 9d. at 2s. ex.

EXCHANGE has been quiet in the extreme, and transactions in both Bank Bills and Private Paper have been in very small compass. We make no absolute change in rates. Possibly telegraphic could have been bought at 1s. 5 15-16d., but that has been more or less in the market open to a bid for some days past, so that it cannot be quoted as any change. Closing rates for ready bills are :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 15-16d.	per Rupee.
Do Telegraphic	1s. 5 29-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 6d. to 15-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 6¼d.	,,
Francs 3 month' sight	1·91.	,,

Some little talk has taken place about the Municipal operation in Bank bills forward, but from all we can ascertain it resolves itself into the comparitively insignificant sum of 5 lakhs distributed in monthly instalments from September 1886 to June 1887. On the part of a private firm the operation would scarcely have called for special notice, but some little prominence having been given to it we depart from our usual course in giving the details. To our thinking the most interesting part of the transaction has still to be completed in obtaining the remittances for the two succeeding years, and this we shall watch with some degree of interest.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES have undergone no change of any kind. Fours are steady at Rs. 9,7 13-16. Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 101.

SHARES are dull but practically without change. Bombay. Burmah Trading are quoted at Rs. 3,175, Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mines are being offered at Rs 14½.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	2½ p.ct.	720
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	821x
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	587½
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,00 0	$125	all	17½ do.	266
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	120

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	—	1,000
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	200
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	420
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,060
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	270
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	490xd
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	500	200	200	Rs. 16	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	..	205
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	740
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	300	12	160
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,320
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	2,475
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	610
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	450	Rs. 40	390
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	240
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	...	120
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	...	415
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	..	560
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	500	..	3
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	132½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	535
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	600
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,200
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	700

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Bhownuggur, 108 tons, Nacoda sails to-day for Bhownuggur with a general cargo and 45 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steam-ship Peshwa, 1,399 tons, Captain J Carson, cleared yesterday for Coasts and Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Mecca, 936 tons Captain A Magenis, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Amphitrite, 2,486 tons, Captain B Gelcich, arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from Trieste, with a general cargo and 8 first class and 15 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steam-ship Shahzada, 1,666 tons, Captain W Mason, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Calcutta (8th March), with a general cargo and 13 deck passengers ; she is consigned to Messrs Dossa Kirpal and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Satara, 820 tons, Captain J Livingstone, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—H E Sir C Arbuthnot, K C B, Commander-in-Chief ; Col Barrodail, C B, Asst Adjt Gl, R A, ; Lt-Col Adam, Offg Qr-Mr Gl ;Major Henning, Military Secretary ; Captain Russell, A D C ; Mrs Samuels, Surgn-Major Samuels, Lieut Apling, Mr J Roscher, Mr J D Davis, M Nuscakhan, Clerk Beroosbat, Clerk Moodooram and his wife and 113 deck.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

26TH MARCH.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. City of Canterbury	2090	A. B. Gray	P	Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
,, Darien	1780	H. B. Beard	E	James Mackintosh & Co.
,, Clan Gordon	1354	N. Harrison	F	Finlay Muir&Co
,, Britania	3069	F. Blight	B	W & A Graham.
,, Peveril	1794	A. Burgess	L	Killick Nixon & Co.
,, Sam Weller.	964	Murray	A	James Mackintosh & Co.
,, C. Graham	1911	J. White	G	Finlay Muir&Co
,, Assam	3037	W. J. Nantes	D	P & O Company.
,, Empress	1431	W. Smith	..	Wallace & Co.
,, F.Primavesi	1066	A. D. Rey	..	James Mackintosh & Co.
,, Australasian	2303	Simpson	..	Finlay, Muir & Co.
,, Khalif	1491	A. Nash	..	Finlay, Muir & Co.
,, Werneth Hall	2690	T. Collins	M	Edward Betts & Co.
,, Lawada	2147	R. L. Turner	A	B. I. S. N. Co.
,, St. Dunstan	1451	J. Henry	..	Killick, Nixon, & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
25	Shahzada (s)	Mason	Calcutta, March 8.
	Amphitrite (s)	Ge'cich	Trieste.
26	Satara (s)	Livingstone.	Busreh, March 12.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
26	Burmah (s)	Mitchell	Kurrachee.
	Surat (s)	Murray	London, &c.
	Mecca (s)	Magenis	Zanzibar.
	Peshwa (s)	Carson	Calcutta.

The steam-ship Bhownuggur, Nacoda, obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Lawada, for London, via Kurrachee.
,, Restitution for Antwerp.
,, Satara, for Persian Gulf.
,, Scindia, for Coasts and Calcutta.
,, Turquoise, for Trieste and Venice.
,, Amphitrite, for China, &c.
,, Shahzada, for C. and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.			
22	Genista	Cook	Liverpool, Nov. 20.
	Macmillan	Grey	Montevideo, Oct. 23.
	Udston	Hampshire	London, Dec. 10.

DEPARTURES.

March 22,—Steamer Bullaarat, Ship Grassendale and Warrior.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 27.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE SCOTT.)
(If Chamber business is over by 2 o'clock p.m.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

435-84—Hore, C and B—M F de Souza vs E P V de Souza—Winter and B.—Part heard.
307-84—Nanu and H—Amunbai vs Shaik Ismailji Jewabhoy and others—Tyabji and D.
3-85—Macfarlane and E—Fuckeerchund Ghellabhoy and others vs Ootumchund Manockchund and others—Jefferson, B and D.
402-84—Little, S, F and N—Navivow vs Nundoo Meghji and others—Tyabji and D, and Hore, C, and B.
230-83—Tyabjee and D—Joosub Abdulla and others vs Amerudin bin Mahomed, &c.—M H Khan and T H Pense.
505-85—Payne, G and S—Haji Moosa Adum vs Zulikabai and others—Khunderao M.

(Before the Hon. Sir WILLIAM WEDDERBURN.)
Summary Suit.
89-86—Payne, G and S—Dewa Kana and others vs Sadashiv Vishwanath Dhurundhur.
For investigation of pauperism.
1-86—Winter and B—Bai Kasi vs Bai Achrat and another—Thakurdas, D and C.
5-86—In person—Jaithabhai Goolabchund vs Leherchund Curumchund.
8-86—In person—Jugonath Gunesh vs Ramshaha Khooshal.
9-86—In person—Furdoonjee Hormusjee Shroff vs Sorabjee Framjee—B Shroff.
11-86—In person—Tribhowan Veerjee vs Kera Vuja and others.
12-86—In person—Zelik Lamboo Reigorodsky vs Solomon Litavasky.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.
114-85—In person—(a pauper)—Anund Heera vs Dema Madha—In person—Part heard.
426-85—Little, S, F and N—Ootumchund Bechardas vs Sha Kallidas Govindjee and others—Nanu and H.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 25th March, 1886.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·854
Temperature of the Air	78·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·9
Dew Point	66·2
Relative humidity of Air	·676
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	1·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·2
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	72·7
General Directions of Wind*	NW, ESE, WNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	253

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 23.

Fenton, Capt, Bo, S C, on duty, from Kattyawar.

MARCH 25.

Andrews, Lt, Ms Staff Corps, on furlough, from Cannanore.

MARCH 26.

Neish, Lt, Bo R H A, on leave, from Cannanore.
Adam, Lt-Col, Bo, Dy Qr-Mr-Gl, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Apling, Lt, 7th Bo Inf, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Samuels, Surg-Maj, Bo M S, on duty, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 25.

Dane, Surg, Bo, Bhopal Batn, on leave, to——

MARCH 26.

Wallace, Lt-Col, Bo 2nd Bn H L Inf, on leave, to England.
Prendergast, Lt-Col, Bl, on furlough, to England.
Murray, Lt-Col, Bl R A, on leave, to Meerut
Barnett, Lt, Bo 3rd Cavy, on leave, to Meerut.
McNair, Col, Bl Inf, on permission to reserve out of India, to England.
Humfrey, Maj, Bo 10th Regt, N L I, from leave, to Bhuj.
Neish, Lt, Bo R H A, on leave, to England.
Smith, Staff Serjt, Ms Comt Dept, off leave, to Madras.
Fell, Maj, Bl 8th Hus, on leave, to England.
Parah, Maj, Bo, 2nd R S Fus, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS,

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, 27th March, 1886.

The Regiment, including the Mounted Rifles, will parade this day, Saturday, the 27th instant, for the annual inspection by the Brigadier-General Commanding the District. Fall in in front of the Gymkhana at 4-30 p.m. Red uniform, with helmets, arms and accoutrements, to be worn. All members who are unable to attend must furnish a medical certificate, or apply for leave. Members are reminded that the capitation grant cannot be drawn for those who are absent without leave from the annual inspection parade. Recruits who have not been supplied with red uniform are requested to attend in white. Special tram will start from Colaba, Byculla, Grant-road, Girgaum and Prince's Dock at 4 p.m. Members who are at either of the above terminus and all those met on the way will be conveyed free of charge. Members are requested to be punctual, as the tram will start at the time stated above.

Members are again reminded that class-firing will cease on the 31st inst ; it is therefore requested that all will do their utmost to complete on or before the above date. Those who cannot go to Coorla should attend at Colaba on the following days :—Monday the 29th, and Wednesday the 31st instant.

There will be riding school and dismounted drill with carbines and blank ammunition for all members of the Mounted Rifles this morning (Saturday) at 6-30. Members are reminded that the troop will be inspected this afternoon, Saturday, 27th inst.

Vol H G Meakin, H Company, is promoted to be Sergeant from this date.

It is notified, for general information, that Lady Reay has kindly consented to present the prizes shot for at the Rifle Association Meeting in January last, at 5-15 p.m., on the 1st proximo, on the general parade ground in front of the Gymkhana.

There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Rifle Association at Quartermaster Soundy's on Monday, the 29th inst., at 5-30 p.m.

30 rounds of blank ammunition to be issued per man for the inspection parade this day. All ball ammunition to be removed from the pouches before coming on parade.

By order,
H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

SCAIFE—March 18, at Calcutta, the wife of Theodore Scaife, of a son.

DEATHS.

EDWARDS—March 21, at Calcutta, Tom M Edwards, Assistant, Kellyden Tea Garden, Assam, aged 21 years 10 months.

EYOOB—March 19, at Serampore, Edward Eyoob.

LE PELLEY—March 20, at Bankipur, E B le Pelley, Assistant Engineer, P W D.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."
This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
*** AGENTS WANTED.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to Bombay Gazette Office.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK
STUTTGART.
(J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER).

THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.

We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, whose Pianos we do not import. Our Pianos by SCHIEDMAYER, of STUTTGART, have iron frames cast in one piece, are the HANDSOMEST PIANOS made, have TWO PEDALS and AMERICAN DAMPERS. Price with Zinc-lined case Rs. 850, or with one Pedal Rs. 800.

See our illustrated price-list free by post.
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PERFECT FITTING SPECTACLES.

YOU are invited to have your eyes tested ; you will then know if you require glasses.

Mr. Lazarus only supplies glasses after examination, and providing there is any defect.

The sight of one eye is very often different to that of the other, requiring, of course, distinctly different lenses.

The position of the lenses depend entirely on the nature of the optical defect, and this can only be attained by properly fitting frames.

Pamphlet "How to preserve the sight" free on application.

N. LAZARUS, by appointment to the VICEROY.

No. 28, Meadow-street, BOMBAY. | No. 1, Mango-lane CALCUTTA.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES

Deputy-Surgeon General A. E. Dale, M.D., Abbottabad, writes :—"Some time since I obtained a pair of Pebble Spectacles from you which have given me so much satisfaction that I would be obliged by your sending me another pair. You take great pains in testing the sight, and your Pebbles are so good that I shall strongly recommend any one requiring Optical assistance to apply to you."

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
OPTICIANS TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN INDIA.
Old Bond Street, LONDON. | Rampart Row, BOMBAY. | 3, & 4 Hare St. CALCUTTA.

Mr. LAWRENCE'S Pamphlet, "Ignorance the cause of numerous Eye Diseases," Post frey, 4½ annas.

Price List free.

NOW READY.

BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,
VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY,
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma, After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

LONDON :
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, SEARLE, AND REVINGTON,
CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET.
BOMBAY : THACKER & CO., LIMITED, and at the "*BOMBAY GAZETTE*" Offices.

Rs. 4. Postage annas 4 extra.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

MESSRS. MARCKS and COMPANY, Ld., in re-organising the optician department of their business desire to bring into still greater prominence these universally popular, though highly priced, spectacles which their long experience enables them to recommend with confidence as being really what the name implies the most perfect spectacles that can be worn—Only the purest and hardest Brazilian pebble is used, and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, parallel to the plane of the natural cleavage of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic refraction while in the frames. Of the very best materials and the most perfect finish. Special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by, and resulting from, his wide practical experience of the subject ; and the extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.

First Class Certificate and Silver Medal, the Highest Award for excellence.
Calcutta Exhibition 1883-84.

In taking over the above agency the Company have made arrangements in virtue of which they are now able to offer
MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES
in steel frames at slightly reduced rates.

MARCKS & CO., Limited.
Opposite University Clock Tower,
BOMBAY.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
HAVE received from the Crown Derby Co. a Splendid Assortment of real Porcelainware, consisting of Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Sets, Vases, &c., &c.
THE GOODS ARE NOW ON VIEW
At 13, Marine-street.

GENTLEMEN invited to the "At Home" at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MALABAR POINT, THIS EVENING, are required to direct their coachmen to drive in at the Lower Gate, put down at the Platform and pass on towards the Upper Gate where the carriages will be stacked. On leaving carriages will go out by the Lower Gate. Gentlemen are also requested to have a groom at hand, when about to leave, to facilitate the speedy calling up of carriages.

W. H. WILSON, Lt.-Col.,
Acting Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 27th March, 1886.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1886.

How much loss officials with fixed salaries in rupees have to suffer from the depreciation of the rupee is a matter not so easy to determine as is sometimes supposed. That they do suffer very severely was frankly admitted by the Viceroy and his Councillors, who lamented that they had to inflict an income-tax on salaries that had already suffered so severely by exchange. Every time we send £50 home, and have to pay Rs. 666 for the remittance, we seem to have a practical illustration of the fact and an exact measure of the amount of loss sustained. Yet a consideration of some comforting facts and figures given in the *Economist* and *Statist* will show that the evil is at any rate not so great as is generally supposed, and that we certainly do not lose Rs. 166 whenever we pay Rs. 666 instead of Rs. 500 for £50. From the columns of these two financial newspapers we find clear evidence of the fact that the same causes which have depreciated silver as compared with gold have also led to a marked fall in prices, so that each sovereign in England will now buy far more than it used to do in the days of two shilling rupees. This fall in prices is so great that, according to the *Statist*, an income of £445 will now go as far in England as an income of £500 went in 1870. As the real value of money is its general purchasing power, we ought to estimate our incomes not by the amount of gold into which they could be converted, but by our power of purchasing necessaries and luxuries. Now it is generally admitted that the rupee in India has not depreciated in value. All the loss that we suffer from the changed relative value of the precious metals is sustained when we purchase imports from Europe or remit money home. An examination of the price lists issued by the European shops fifteen years ago will show that, in spite of the fall of the rupee, we do not really pay much more now for European goods purchased in India than we did in 1870. Some articles in the advertisements of that date are dearer, and others are cheaper than now, but on the average there is not much difference observable. Our loss in remittances home cannot indeed be denied, but it is satisfactory to learn on good authority that even this loss is at any rate diminished by the compensating action of the fall of prices in England. If we accept as substantially correct the estimate given by the *Statist*, which we have no reason to suspect of exaggeration, then we may conclude that whoever now remits home for the expenses of his family £445, enables them to live in the same comfort as a yearly remittance of £500 would have provided fifteen years ago. Therefore, in order to obtain as much of everything in England as was secured by an official who in 1870, when the rupee was nearly worth two shillings, remitted Rs. 5,000 yearly, we must remit not Rs. 6,666 but only Rs. 5,933, the equivalent of £445 at 1s. 6d. for the rupee. Looked at from this light, the loss, though still great, is not nearly so much as is usually supposed, and there is happily every reason to believe that, when prices in England have been still further adjusted to the present values of the precious metals, the purchasing power of English money in England will be still more increased, and the real loss by exchange as measured by the purchasing power of our rupees when converted into English sovereigns will be proportionately diminished.

That this fall of prices should have been brought about by the same causes as have depreciated silver in comparison with gold is only what was naturally to be expected. Chief among these causes were, as everybody knows, the substitution of a gold for a silver standard in Germany and Holland, and the restriction of the coinage of silver in France, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium and Greece. As the demand for the precious metals is to a great extent determined by their employment as money, the demonetisation of silver and consequent increased coinage of gold has not only lessened the demand for silver, but also made gold much scarcer and therefore more valuable than it would otherwise be. Thus what has depreciated the rupee has necessarily appreciated the sovereign, which, we are therefore not surprised to learn, now goes much farther in England than it used to do fifteen years ago. According to the *Statist* the fall in prices has not been uniform. "Among the articles which have fallen most are articles of food, and among these again cereals have fallen much more than meat, the latter by comparison, at least beef and mutton, having fallen only to a moderate extent. Clothing again has fallen very considerably in price, as also articles of tropical produce, such as sugar and tea, which are the luxuries of the masses. But it is not so clear that there is a distinct fall in house rent, while servants' money wages have probably as yet hardly begun to diminish at all. The fees paid for education and similar services by the upper and middle classes are also not likely to have been changed by anything that has happened, and articles of luxury, such as expensive dresses, pictures, and the like are equally unlikely to have changed, the cost of expensive labour in such articles being very large." Turning from those general conclusions to the comparative prices of various commodities, we find that between 1870 and 1884 the average price of wheat has declined from 46s. 10d. to 35s. 8d. per quarter ; of sugar from 32s. to 21s. per cwt. ; of tea from 17d. to a shilling per lb. The price of imported bacon and hams has fallen in like proportion. The fall in the price of these articles must have much lessened the expense of food, particularly in the case of very small incomes.

On the other hand rent, education, and servants' wages do not seem to have yet been affected. By this unequal fall of prices some have lost and some have gained. The heaviest losers thereby seem to have been capitalists, who get smaller prices for the sale of their manufactures, and have, nevertheless, been paying about the same wages as before to their labourers. Agricultural landlords have suffered from great depression of rents owing to the lowering of the prices of cereals and butcher's meat. Those of them who out of their diminished rentals have to pay heavy mortgage charges, contracted when gold was less valuable, suffer far heavier loss than Indian officials suffer by the fall of the rupee. The chief gainers by the changed scales of prices are the owners of small fixed incomes, and as is shown by the *Statist*, the smaller the fixed income the greater the proportionate saving due to the fall of prices. If we may trust the rough estimates given, the spender of an income of £100 gains £16 15s. by the reduced costs of food, clothing, and miscellaneous expenses, while families spending £500 and £1,000 per annum gain respectively £55 and £75. On the strength of these figures we may be confident that although we get fewer sovereigns for our rupees than we got in 1870, on the other hand we can buy a good deal more with our sovereigns. In the above estimates it is assumed that as yet the appreciation of gold has made no perceptible diminution in the cost of rent, education, and servants' wages. But the writer of the article we have been considering, concludes that "house rents, servants' money wages, and other items which count largely in the expenditure of families as they advance in the scale of living, must very shortly be adjusted to the fall of prices which has taken place." Thus we have not only comfort for the present, but also hope for the future. The fall of prices due to the appreciation of gold gives already a gain of 11 per cent. on the expenditure of £500 a year in England, as compared with fifteen years ago, and we are encouraged to expect that after a few years the cost of living at home will be still further diminished. One moral to be derived from the considerations given above, and especially from the anticipated further fall in prices, is that it is not advisable for Anglo-Indian parents in arranging for the upbringing of their children at home either to take long leases of houses or make engagements extending far into the future for the payment of fixed yearly sums to cover the expense of their children's board, lodging, and education. Annual payments under these heads, which in the present state of affairs may be in accordance with market value, are likely to become extravagant when the expected more general fall of prices has been brought about by the operation of political economical laws.

THE greatly complicated Crole-Garstin affair will give people in the Madras Presidency more than enough to talk about for the remainder of Mr. Grant Duff's term of office, and will possibly be welcomed by that most accomplished of Governors as an exciting diversion of public interest from the merits and demerits of his administration. But the business is not being well managed by the Government of Madras. People who think that Mr. Crole has been harshly treated in being first transferred from the Madura district to a worse one, and then suspended for a year, will not think that matters would have been mended if the Government had carried out its intention of sending a Commissioner to inquire into Mr. Crole's work at Madura. That the intention has been abandoned is only another proof of the capacity of the Madras Government to excel in the forcible-feeble line. It was surely not one that could have been carried out without risking the not unimpeached reputation of the present administration for doing the right thing in the right way. For the offence which led to Mr. Crole's removal had no maladministrative character whatever. The unlucky Collector had used an ill-chosen phrase in asking the Board of Revenue to delete a paragraph in a document. A Board of Letters rather than a Board of Revenue should have been left to decide whether there was anything offensive in the offending expression. To ask a public body to delete a paragraph which appears over the signature of its secretary is not necessarily "grossly insubordinate." If a letter may without offence be said to be under date the 25th of March, the last paragraph in it may without offence be said to appear over the signature of John Jones. The expression indicates locality, and it does this with a precision by no means out of place even in an official document. If the Board of Revenue chose to interpret it as implying that they had nothing to do with the letter signed by their assistant sub-secretary, they must have had reasons for putting that interpretation upon it which are caviare to the general. From all that has been revealed regarding Mr. Crole's relation to members of the Board—to Mr. Garstin in particular—it seems highly improbable that he meant to credit them with being passive creatures with no thought or voice save such as an assistant sub-secretary might think or utter for them. We do not think that the Board of Revenue would have done amiss if they had left Mr. Crole to be the interpreter of his own phrase. But the Government of Madras have sustained the Board in the view that no one knows less of what is in a writer's mind than the writer. This might be remembered against them if they were some day under the necessity of explaining that in nominating for the inquiry into Mr. Crole's administration a cousin of the Member of Council respecting whose connection with some land speculations at Ootacamund Mr. Crole had made some rather serious allegations, they had no intention of instituting any other than an absolutely impartial investigation. The best thing that the Government have yet done in the matter is the abandonment of the proposed inquiry, and that is not saying much for them.

MR. JUSTICE STRAIGHT has once more been passed over. There was a general feeling, both among Europeans and natives, that it would be a graceful act to appoint him to the chief justiceship of the North-West Provinces in succession to Sir Comer Petheram. Mr. Justice Straight has sat on the Bench for several years, and has the reputation of possessing an intimate knowledge of native character in its various phases, and of being thoroughly versed in the legal requirements of the North-West Provinces. But academical as compared with political claims receive little consideration, and we therefore need not be surprised to find that Mr. Justice Straight, who if a good lawyer is also a Conservative, has been passed over in favour of Mr. W. R. Kennedy, Q. C. Mr Kennedy, who was called to the Bar in 1871, belongs both to Lincoln's Inn and Middle Temple. He is a man of singularly juvenile appearance, and, as a matter of fact, is hardly more than thirty-five or thirty-six years of age. He, however, possesses great ability, and has for several years held a leading position among the barristers in the North-West of England. In the inquiries which almost invariably follow municipal and parliamentary elections in Liverpool, Mr. Kennedy, though a pronounced Radical, has frequently been retained to plead the cause of the Conservatives. Mr. Kennedy is also a speaker of considerable eloquence, and has done great service to Liberalism in South-West Lancashire and Cheshire by haranguing public meetings. He contested the representation of Birkenhead with General Hamley at the last general election, but was defeated. It is not altogether in forgetfulness of his political services that he has been appointed to the Chief Justiceship of the North-West Provinces.

THE large number of Old Cheltonians who have passed into the Indian Army and the Civil Service gives some appropriateness to the notification which Mr. Justice Brandt makes in another column of the steps that are being taken in England to raise a memorial in Cheltenham College to the Rev. T. A. Southwood, who was for more than forty years a master in the College. The number of his former pupils in Bombay alone cannot be inconsiderable, to judge from the fact that on a recent occasion at a regimental mess in this city fourteen of the eighteen who were at dinner were Old Cheltonians. The appeal which Mr. Justice Brandt makes should awaken a strong personal interest amongst the many officers and civilians who passed through Mr. Southwood's hands.

YUM YUM'S BENEFIT.

FEW actresses have left a more pleasing impression on Indian play-goers than Miss Emma Markham, who has proved herself to be equally successful in comedy as in the more sober departments of dramatic art. As Yum Yum she contributed largely to the success of the recent performances of the Mikado, and we are sure that the announcement that she will take her benefit at the Gaiety Theatre this evening will bring together a large number of her old friends to pay a tribute to her vivacity and versatility. The Mikado will be again repeated, the cast being the same as at the previous performances.

THE LATE COLONEL MIGNON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is with the greatest interest I peruse the letters of your Poona correspondent, and I must ask you to convey to him my apologies for the correction I am about to make to his letter that appeared in yesterday's issue. It relates to the death of my old friend, Colonel Mignon. Your correspondent errs in saying he was drowned in Australia, for the sad occurrence took place while he was returning from Singhur to Poona. He was overtaken by a terrific storm, and it is supposed his horse took fright (by the way, the same beautiful grey Arab charger he is represented on in the picture), and threw his rider into a mountain stream. The horse galloped into Poona at midnight, and a party was at once sent in search of its master, whom they found lying dead with his face in the stream. Great indeed was the grief when the sad news of the Colonel's fate spread over Poona. You may rely on this statement, as it comes from one who was in Poona.

March 26. AT THE TIME.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "R. W." asserts that I have not applied to the case of India the bi-metallists favourite argument of scarcity of coin ; and that, had I done so, I should have "arrived at the conclusion that the medium of exchange being plentiful, and trade thus untrammelled, the country has been able to develop naturally and easily the resources which have first been called into existence by railways, peace, good administration," &c. If "R. W." had heard my lecture, he would have known that a similar argument was used by one of the merchants to whom I applied before I delivered my lecture ; and that I at once admitted that if the volume of currency had increased, its increase would naturally stimulate trade.

But, unfortunately, the "plentiful medium," on which your correspondent bases his argument, is altogether illusory. The imports of silver into India, as I showed in my lecture, have absolutely fallen off on the average to an extent of £2,000,000 sterling annually in value.

The fact is, that in the present state of uncertainty and instability, silver, to an amount of very many millions sterling, is locked up in the treasuries of America, France, Germany, and other States. Deprived as it is of its functions as international money, though nominally a legal tender, no one is willing to accept it, because it stands nominally at a value higher than its market value as silver.

Far from being plentiful, therefore, the volume of silver currency has contracted and silver has appreciated. This is distinctly proved by the United States report of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics for 1885, which shows that, measured by their purchasing power of commodities, silver has appreciated to some extent, whilst gold has appreciated enormously.

GUILFORD L. MOLESWORTH.

Beluchistan, March 20.

THE EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall esteem it a favour if you would kindly give insertion to the following which should have formed a part of your publication of the proceedings at the annual general meeting of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, but which unaccountably was omitted, and has led to a misconception of my intention and object in putting forward the proposition.

Several who have conversed with me on the subject it deals with were under the impression, from what they heard reported, that I had advocated the admission of every one without exception to membership in the Association, which certainly was not the case. At present the rules of our Association are so framed as to present many difficulties to the satisfactory working of the branches. The framers of these rules at the time had only to consider the sufficiency of their application within the limits of Bombay, and the extension of the Association through the Presidency was not then thought of. It is very different now, and I think every intelligent member on careful consideration will be of opinion that the rules of the constitution require remodelling.

Again, while I would amend them to permit the admission of every Indian Christian, I would restrict the same by a clause making it incumbent on every person seeking to join our Association that he should have a proposer and a seconder, from amongst the members, and should be balloted for by the members of the council, and either rejected or admitted to membership according to the result of such ballot. This would overcome the only objection which I think is now put forward by some of our members, while it would open the door of our Association to a great number of men who are as anxious to belong to a body, as we are to retain them in the circle of our honoured friends and acquaintances in public as well as private life.

The spirit which would keep out such men from membership in our Association is to be deprecated and cannot be considered a resolution of serious and careful conviction. In all questions dealing with the interests of the population of India Government divides society under four heads, the Hindu, Mahomedan, the Parsee and Christian, and it will be that when all classes will have to approach Government in any case where the general interests are involved, the Hindus, the Parsees, and Mahomedans would go up in one body each, while the Indian Christian community will be separated at least into two sections, and will very probably advocate opposite interests. The consequences of this, I fear, will be disastrous to both parties in the end, and it will be our own fault if we are often left out in the cold, and our prayers and representations unheeded, because even the Government cannot act arbitrarily in these days of advanced thought, but has to concede to the weight of numbers and the unity of opinion.

It is therefore a matter of some moment to us to weigh well whether we should not so alter the rules as to draw the branches in closer touch with ourselves, and to admit in our Association as members, Christian men whom we respect and number amongst our friends, and to do this in the way I have proposed would remove every chance of the admission of any one who was not considered eligible by the council.

I am anxious that the subject should receive the fullest ventilation at the hands of all members of the Association, and it is with this view that I have taken the liberty of addressing you at this length, and to request a space in your valuable columns for the omitted portion of the proceedings, which has reference to these questions, and which I was under an obligation by promise to bring before the annual meeting. Some of my friends by the omission are under the impression that the questions were not raised at the meeting, and these lines I hope will satisfy them on this point, and also draw attention to a subject which requires, I think, immediate consideration and action from all members of the Association.—I am, &c.,

C. F. UNGER.

THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY ON DR. BLANEY'S RAGGED SCHOOL.

THE Bishop of Bombay, speaking at the Town Hall on Thursday evening at the distribution of prizes to the Cathedral High School, drew the following comparison between that institution and the school for the education of destitute Christians which Dr. Blaney recently described in our columns :—

Within the last few days I have made acquaintance with a school which has grown up by the exertions of one man, Dr. Blaney (cheers) in Byculla. We flatter ourselves here that our school stands socially, and I trust also in point of work at all events, somewhere near the top of the tree among Bombay schools. (Hear, hear.) But when I think of the school which I visited the day before yesterday I have to tell you of a work which has been begun for those whose unfortunate station and surroundings have placed them just where they ought most to appeal to our sympathy—at the very end of the social scale of our European and Eurasian life. Dr. Blaney assured me that the children—some fifty-two of whom he had already gathered into that school—would certainly not have been at school anywhere else, and that, if we cannot as a community take them up and provide for their educational needs, it is inevitable they should grow up to swell the already too large class in this city who bring only disgrace upon the name of our country. We shall have no doubt to make an appeal to the public to make that work a permanence in some form or another. Whether it is to be taken up by the Bombay Education Society, or in whatever form the work has to be done, you may be quite sure we shall have to come upon the public to do it. But when one puts together the work which has been already accomplished with the new needs which are disclosing themselves I cannot but feel that what has been effected here for those whose parents are able to pay for them gives us the best augury for what the public will be prepared to do for those whose parents are in many cases totally incapable, and in other cases, I am afraid, indifferent. (Cheers.)

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE IRISH QUESTION.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

In the House of Commons, last night, Sir W. V. Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the absence of Mr. Gladstone, who, owing to his suffering from a severe chill, was not present, said that the Government would make a statement to the House on the 8th April respecting the Irish question.

THE ROUMELIAN QUESTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MARCH 25.

All the Great Powers, with the exception of Russia, have accepted the proposal made by Italy that Prince Alexander be appointed Governor-General of Roumelia for an indefinite period.

TURKISH LOAN.

A Turkish forced loan of £300,000 is announced.

THE BURMAN COMMAND.

LONDON, MARCH 26, NOON.

Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth (Under-Secretary for India), replying to a question in the Commons, said that communications are now passing between the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India for placing the military command of the whole of Burma under the Commander-in-Chief of India.

THE CONVOCATION OF THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY.*

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 26.

In his address to the Convocation of the Madras University, partly reported yesterday, the Governor, turning to the question as to what is to become of the unsuccessful candidates for Government employment, said he would like to see many more of them turn their attention to Civil Engineering, especially Hydraulic Engineering, there being ninety thousand tanks in Southern India. He also strongly urged the claims upon them of medical sciences and art. We ought to have many hundred trained men and women doctors in this presidency. He urged them to spread the knowledge of cinchona alkaloids as a fever medicine, remarking that Government will soon be in a position to furnish a most admirable febrifuge at a fabulously cheap rate. Then there was conservancy and its hundred practices deserving their attention. There was agriculture admitting indirect results of expenditure at Saidapett. He would like to see a much larger portion of the educated intelligence of Southern India directed towards land. Government had set on foot a large scheme of technical and industrial education with examinations in sixty-six subjects. He hoped a great many youths unfit for University studies would thus find honorable and lucrative careers. He hoped this scheme might be specially useful to Mahomedans, who here show a curious indisposition to book learning. What this country wants above all things is material prosperity. The Madras Government has steadily pushed in this direction. Government however could do but little. The educated or relatively educated people must drag South India out of the slough of poverty. He proceeded, and less and less, I am afraid, must you look to English capitalists. Persons who write and declaim in favour of large political changes in India produce no effect upon the, Government, but they do produce and, I fear they will ever more and more produce an effect upon the English capitalist who, if he once were to get into his head that the real opinion of India is represented by some persons who profess to represent it, would as soon think of lending to her as to Honduras. This is a danger which you will have to face. I am sorry for it, for India sorely needs great supplies of capital borrowed in the cheapest market, yet if the chatter about the tribute paid by India to England gets loud enough really to catch the ear of the British investor, adieu to cheap capital for India. She will then have to do everything she wants out of her own poor savings. That is one of many reasons for which I would urge more and more of you to become manufacturers, agriculturists and producers of exchangeable articles; to devote yourselves, in short, to careers by which men and countries grow rich. Among the directions in which natives might find scope for their energies, were politics in their journalistic form, and social and religious reform. He warned them against becoming entangled in contentions of English politicians. In literature there was a vast field for them—the improvement of the vernacular language and neglected native art. He alluded to the existing ignorance of the South of India and its natural history, archæology, geology and botany on the part of the natives. In comparing the University of Madras with that of Aberdeen, of which he had been Lord Rector, he alluded to the old-fashioned and seni-barbarous methods of teaching at Aberdeen; here there was nothing of the sort.

BOMBAY TROOPS FOR BURMA.

The I. G. S. Canning left for Rangoon this afternoon, with the 7th Bombay Infantry and about two hundred details.

* [Delayed in transmission.]

THE BURMAN COMMANDS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 26.

General Prendergast, who returned yesterday evening from Toughoo, vacates the Command on the 31st, when the following arrangements will be made:—Brigadier Norman returns to India, for a Brigade Command, Brigadier-General White commands Upper Burma with the local rank of Major General, with Colonels Hodding and Griffiths as Brigadiers. Colonel Dicken, commanding the Ningyan Field Force, is to command Colonel Hodding's Brigade, pending the latter's arrival.

ENGAGEMENTS WITH DACOITS.

An engagement is reported to have taken place at Yemethen. Our loss is one private of the Somersetshire killed, Lieutenant Fox and a sergeant, Somersetshire, severely wounded. The enemy's loss is 30 to 40 killed.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

The Clan line steamer Clan Macintosh arrived here yesterday evening.

The Clan line steamer Clan Matheson arrived here yesterday evening.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lodiana left here for Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar coast this afternoon.

LISBON, MARCH 25.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Duke of Devonshire left here yesterday evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Good Fair Dhollers 4

The Manchester market has been quiet.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 73½

4½ ,, ,, ... 75 15-16

3 ,, Consols for account 100⅝

3½ ,, Sterling Loan 101¼

4½ ,, French Rentes 109

Bar Silver 46 11-16

Arrival.—County of Salop.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total Bullion £21,200,000. Inc. £100,000. Public Deposits £10,800,000. Inc. £1,100,000. Other Deposits £21,300,000. Dec. 1,200,000. Other Securities £24,500,000. Dec. £100,000. Notes and Gold £14,500,000. Dec. £100,000. The Bank's Reserve is 41 per cent. of the liabilities.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE Governor made his reappearance in public after his recent indisposition, and distributed the prizes to the male and female students at the Grant Medical College last evening. Although forbidden to speak by his medical adviser, Lord Reay briefly expressed his acknowledgments of the vote of thanks accorded to him, and assured them that that he took the liveliest interest in the College, believing that everything accomplished in promoting medical science in this country was done for the future generations of India. Sir William Wedderburn addressed the assembly at length, explaining the proposals made by Dr. Atmaram Pandurang for establishing a second medical school at the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, in order to relieve the crowding at the Grant Medical College. He expressed his belief that much might be done in an independent direction by private effort, and dwelt upon the advantages that would accrue from Indian ideas following the training of Western science and developing themselves with local surroundings.

MR. JAMES BURGESS, LL.D., C.I.E., has received the appointment of Director-General of the Archæological Survey of India.

A SALUTE of fifteen guns was fired yesterday at 7-30 a.m., announcing the arrival of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Sir C. Arbuthnot, K.C.B., from Kurrachee. Another salute was fired at 3-30 p.m. to announce the departure of the Thakore Saheb of Gondal for England by the mail steamer.

WE hear that, as a result of the cycling contests on Saturday, there are now very definite prospects of a Cycling Club being established in Bombay. A preliminary meeting takes place on Monday evening at 9-30, at Mr. Crowder's offices, 2, Church-Gate Street.

THE Hon. Dadabhai Naorojee, who is expected to return to Bombay within three months, left for England by yesterday's mail steamer. Accompanied by some members of the Gaiyan Utejak Mandli, of which he is the president, Mr. Dadabhai left Apollo Bunder for the mail-steamer at 3 p.m. Later on, several members of the Corporation and others went to the bunder; but finding that he had already left it, some of them proceeded on board the steamer to wish him God-speed. His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, who was a passenger by the steamer, left from the Apollo Bunder under a salute of nine guns from the saluting battery. The Gaekwar's brother also left for England by yesterday's steamer.

IT is stated that the India Office now favours the idea of an International Conference on the bimetallic question.

THE fourth report on the prospects of the wheat crop in the Central Provinces is as follows:—"Prospects remain practically the same as last month; the hail which fell in the first week of March having done but little damage in Seoni, Balaghat and Raipur. Prices, however, generally rule lower than at the date of last report. Exports continue to decline and are less by 450,000 maunds than they were last year."

THE Finance Committee does not formally assemble for work till next month, but meanwhile Mr. Elliott and Mr. Cunningham are collecting materials, and are in communication with the Bengal Secretariat, examining the details of the Provincial Contract.

THE *Indian Mirror*, which is seldom pleased with anything, is very much displeased with the Parliamentary Committee. It thinks, that if the Conservatives had been in power now, Lord Randolph Churchill would have made the Committee less objectionable in its composition. "For Lord Randolph distinctly told the Indian delegates that he would be the last person to introduce an official element or anything approaching to it into the Committee. But we have been much disappointed with the constitution of the Committee formed by the Liberal Cabinet, and we repeat that a strong protest should be entered against it. It is not likely that with such a Committee, the inquiry can be much useful."

THE *Pioneer* has received a telegram from London announcing that Mr. W. R. Kennedy, Q.C., has been appointed Chief Justice of Allahabad. Referring to the fact that a successor to Sir Comer Petheram is to be sent from home, the Allahabad paper says:—"We cannot say that the general expectation will be altogether disappointed by this announcement, because it had been for some time pretty evident that the simple, sensible, and proper course of promoting Mr. Justice Straight was to be departed from in favour of some arrangement involving delay and requiring more elaborate consideration. But the general feeling of mortification and of anger will not be the less pronounced. And the case—the hard case—exemplified in the person of Mr. Straight, is only a part of the wrong. There is the wrong done to the public service—the feeling which more than one recent appointment has helped to intensify that, no matter what a man's claims and merits may be, no matter how loyally these may have been pressed by the highest authority in India, they will profit him nothing where it is permitted the home authorities to give the casting vote. Nor will even our good men be slow to shape their ways accordingly. We have no wish to prejudice the coming Chief Justice in public opinion. But it is impossible to examine his record and avoid conclusions that serve in some measure to emphasise our remarks."

AMONG the names associated with the vacancy caused by the resignation of Sir Edmund Henderson, the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, was that of Mr. Jenkinson, of Dublin Castle, and formerly of the Indian Civil Service. But no one seems to have a good word for Mr. Jenkinson. One London journal confidently predicted that his appointment would cause a mutiny in the force, while the *World* declares that he has been a gigantic failure wherever he has been tried. Three or four years ago, says this paper, Mr. Jenkinson retired on a small pension from the Indian Civil Service, but was dragged from the retirement to which he might well have been left, to assist in the repression of Irish crime. It is an open secret, proceeds the *World*, that in his short career at Dublin Castle he made many enemies and worked much mischief; his removal to London, to advise the Home Secretary on Fenian affairs, was hailed with great joy beyond the Irish Channel, and probably the only people who would be delighted at his appointment to the London Police would be his Irish colleagues, because they would know that they had got rid of him for ever.

THE HON. T. C. Hope opened on Thursday a section of railway of the Indian Midland Railway from Cawnpore to Kalpi. Starting from Cawnpore, the main line of the Indian Midland Railway system runs *viâ* Kalpi, Jhansi, and Etawah to Bhopal, a distance of 320 miles, and joins the G. I. P. main line at Itarsi, about halfway between Khundwa and Jubbulpore. The saving of distance thus effected for traffic proceeding from Cawnpore to the Bombay port of exportation is 120 miles. Besides the main direct line, however, from Cawnpore to Bhopal, there are other connected lines—Jhansi-Gwalior, Jhansi-Manickpur, Etawah-Saugor—which, when completed, will raise the mileage of the system to nearly 700 miles. The survey of the line from Cawnpore to Kalpi was commenced in the spring of 1884, so that the whole of the operations involved in constructing the forty-two miles of railway have been carried out in two years. The cost of the forty-two miles will be about thirty lakhs of rupees, or Rs. 70,000 per mile.

BESIDES the section of line between Cawnpore and Kalpi, there is at Kalpi a very important bridge over the river Jumna. The works now in progress at the bridge are on a very large scale, and are in charge of Mr. Monk. The bridge as designed will be of girders covering ten spans of 250 feet each. The piers are 76 feet high from level of water to lower flange of the main girders, and are to be built on well foundations, each pier having two wells, 27 feet external diameter and sunk 90 feet below the bed of the river. Up to the present the work on the bridge has been confined solely to sinking the wells, and in this good progress has been made. The foundations of all the piers are being carried down steadily; those of three having been already sunk to their full depth. Some difficulty was experienced in the sinking of No. 5 pier foundations, one of the wells having got 8 feet out of plumb in going down 50 feet; by a well-devised arrangement of tackle, however, a steady pull of two or three hundred tons was brought to bear on the upper length of the well, and under the continued strain thus applied the cylinder has come gradually back to its proper position as the sinking progressed. The girders should be in position and the bridge open for traffic in another two years. The cost of the bridge and approaches is estimated at thirty-four lakhs of rupees.

THE latest reports from the tea districts state that there have been showers near Dibrughar, but that, with this exception, the weather in Assam has been very hot and dry. About ten days ago good rain fell in Kachar and parts of North Silhet, but since then the weather has been hot, and no more rain has fallen. The worst reports come from South Silhet, where rain was badly wanted, and it was expected that the plants would suffer owing to the long-continued drought. The prospects in the Darjiling districts and the Terai are favourable, while more rain is wanted in the Dooars, and there has been no rain in Chittagong. From Chutia Nagpur the accounts are favourable.

THE prospects of indigo in Lower Bengal are by no means favourable. Beyond some good rain at Midnapur, only light showers have fallen elsewhere, which, though benefitting the October plant, were not sufficient for the spring sowings. A fair amount of rain fell in most parts of Behar, which necessitated the resowing of a considerable area of land, but this has now been satisfactorily done, and the crop is looking well should there be no further fall of rain for another fortnight. The latest advices, however, report that east winds had begun to blow, accompanied by a good deal of clouds, and any fall of rain at present would do a deal of injury. No particular news has been received from either the Doab or the Benares districts.

THE Professors threaten to become the dull bores of the House of Commons, and Professor Stuart, the latest addition, bids fair to sink to the level of Professor Hunter and Professor Thorold Rogers. "Professor Stuart," says a correspondent, "has wisely spoken but seldom; but, whenever he has delivered himself, he has been prolix and wearisome to the last degree, and he hesitates so long before coming to the point that his hearers have frequently forgotten his exordium before he has reached his peroration. The learned Professor seems likely to become one of those who go into the House with a good reputation and leave it there."

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S speeches have been remarkable for their smartness and pungency. They now threaten to be equally remarkable for their verbosity. At Manchester recently he made a speech of such length that he has called forth a rebuke from the *Times*. "It is perfectly understood nowadays," says the *Times*, "that an important political speech is not addressed merely to the audience in front of the speaker, but is intended to be read by hundreds of thousands whom his voice cannot reach. It would be politic to bear in mind the probable limits of human diligence and patience. Even if an orator is so fortunate in his subject and his audience as to be able to command attention for a couple of hours, he ought to consider the chances that busy, or careless, or prejudiced men will throw aside five columns of closely-printed matter, and content themselves with a summary which is certain to be imperfect and may be absolutely misleading. On India, Burma, bimetallism, the unemployed, British trade and what the late Government did for it, the Tory party and his own exclusive devotion to its interests—a devotion surely better reserved for his country—Lord Randolph had many things to say, all interesting in their place. Only there are too many of them. Mr. Gladstone has set the fashion of intolerable prolixity. His briefest utterance is a speech, and his speeches are treatises. But Lord Randolph Churchill, who sets very little store by Mr. Gladstone's example in other matters, is under no obligation to imitate his prodigious verbosity."

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL has been nicknamed. He is now spoken of as the Infant Hercules.

LORD BLACKBURN, the Senior Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, will, it is reported, shortly resign his seat in consequence of failing health, and Sir James Hannen, President of the Probate and Divorce Division, will be transferred to the House of Lords to fill the vacancy.

LORD FIFE, who seceded from the Liberal party a short while ago, has not yet made any overtures to the Opposition, but Lord Yarborough, who still later deserted the Liberals, has asked to be nominated for the Carlton. He will be put up immediately, and before many days are over we shall hear of his election. Other Whig converts may be expected to follow his example.

THE high figures to which the expenses of the returning officers ran during the late general election are being much complained of in Parliamentary circles. The charges in Scotland particularly are represented as having been unduly high. One case is cited in which, in a group of burghs, the returning officer's bill amounted to nearly £700—there having been four candidates, and every one of them having paid upwards of £150. Several gentlemen have expressed their intention to take up the subject, and to press for some more restrictive scale being introduced.

THE Russian lady-doctors find warm advocates in some of the Moscow journals. The *Russkiya Viedomosti*, for example, states that they have been most valuable in towns, in the country, and in war. They are very suited for medical duties in girls' schools, and other institutions consisting of female inmates. As in the case of the Zenana mission and similar British institutions, Russian lady-doctors have made themselves very popular amongst the Mahomedans. The writer endeavours to impress upon the St. Petersburg municipal council the importance of subsidising the female medical courses, though other help is also necessary, both from the State and from private munificence.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Indian Marine steam-ship Tenasserim, 1,760 tons, Captain G. Wilson, sailed for Kurrachee with six officers, one lady, 373 European men, fourteen women, twenty children, one native officer, twenty men, three women, four children, sixteen followers and three horses. The following is the list of the officers:—Captain Brooks, 2nd Lancashire; Lieutenant L. Stokes, 2nd R. Lancaster; Lieutenant J. Y. Carter, 2nd Leinster; Lieutenant W. Sandback, 2nd Royal Lancaster; Surgeon R. H. Hall, Medical Staff; Lieutenant F. White, officiating Wing Officer 26th B. I.; and Miss Hamilton, daughter of the Commissariat-General.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. GRANT, Cantonment Magistrate and Secretary to the Cantonment Committee, Neemuch, proceeds shortly on three months' privilege leave of absence to Europe. During his absence Colonel Bourlton, from Morar, officiates.

MAJOR DE LANTOUR, A/4 Royal Artillery, has obtained six months' leave of absence in India.

SURGEON D. V. O'Connell, M.D., M.C., L.M., has arrived at Neemuch and taken over charge of the Station Hospital, in the room of Surgeon-Major F. Falwasser, F.R.C.S., L.S.A., deceased.

MAJOR EBDEN, 23rd N. I., goes shortly on six months' furlough to Europe.

LIEUTENANT T. P. GEOGHEGAN, of the Staff Corps, of the Transport Department, Egyptian Expeditionary Force, has joined the 3rd Native Cavalry.

LIEUTENANT A. F. PINHEY, the 3rd Native Cavalry, has joined the Political Department.

LIEUTENANT G. A. GOTT, of the same, is proceeding on furlough shortly.

LIEUTENANT NELSON, of the Commissariat Department, has left on sick furlough to Europe for a year.

THE I. M. S. Amberwitch, Captain W. Aves, will sail to-morrow for Kurrachee with the following officers and troops:—Surgeon A. V. Evans, Madras Medical Service, 4 warrant officers, 2 women and 7 children; one man of the 9th Bo. Inf; one native officer, 38 men, 5 followers, 10 women and 10 children, of the Ordnance Department.

THE Government of India have sanctioned that the establishment of medical warrant officers for the Hyderabad Contingent should consist of two apothecaries and three assistant apothecaries, and that, in consequence of this augmentation, the establishment of hospital assistants is to be ruduced by four. It was proposed originally that the subordinate medical establishment for the Contingent should be localised, and promotion regulated amongst the members serving in the Contingent instead of departmentally. At present warrant medical officers are supplied by the Madras Medical Deparment, while the hospital assistants are drawn from the Medical school there. The Government of India consider that the Contingent should obtain its medical establishments from those maintained for the army generallly, as is the case with other local troops, to avoid complications hereafter, and the promotion of the members regulated departmentally. It has therefore been ordered that the present establishment of medical subordinates attached to the Hyderabad Contingent be gradually absorbed, and eventually replaced from the ranks of the Madras Subordinate Medical Department.

THE Government of India, on the urgent representation of the Commissary General, have sanctioned a native victualling establishment to be attached, as in Bengal and Bombay, to British corps and batteries serving in the Madras Presidency. This establishment was sanctioned by a Special Commissariat Committee in 1882, but, on further correspondence arising, it was considered unnecessary, and the scheme fell through. But great difficulty having been experienced in obtaining the services of competent men to accompany the regiments which recently proceeded to Quetta and Burma, and as it is now considered essential that British troops, being ready to leave their station when necessity for field service arises, should be fully equipped with complete establishment, the necessity for keeping up in times of peace a native victualling establishment capable of being expanded in time of war, has become apparent. There are at present eleven regiments of British Cavalry and Infantry, including one at Quetta, and sixteen batteries of Artillery, connected with this Presidency, and it is estimated that the cost of the victualling establishment for these would be Rs. 760 per month. The Government of India have sanctioned one first class agent on Rs. 50 a month for each British Cavalry regiment, and one second-class agent on Rs. 40 for every two batteries of Artillery, the extension of the system to British Infantry regiments being left for future consideration, when, on a report being submitted at the end of a year as to the success or otherwise of the sanctioned measure, the question will be finally decided.

THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.

THE Bombay Presidency Association have received the following communication from the local Government in reply to the telegram despatched as under on the 23rd ultimo to the Prime Minister by the "Indian National Telegraph Union":—

Telegram—United Association of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay earnestly pray that inquiry into Indian affairs should be by Royal Commission containing English statesmen and competent Indians. No Anglo-Indian official as already telegraphed by Bengal Chamber of Commerce. Commission would take evidence here. This is essential. Parliamentary Committee of 1871 on Indian finance rendered fruitless by dissolution.

Reply— No. 828 of 1886.

Financial Department, Bombay Castle, 23rd March, 1886.

To the President, Bombay Presidency Asssociation, Bombay.

SIR,—With reference to your telegram of the 23rd ultimo to the address of the Right Honourable W. E. Gladstone regarding the constitution of the Committee to enquire into the administration of India, I am directed, under instructions from the Government of India, to inform you that Her Majesty's Government had not failed to consider the question as between the appointment of a Royal Commission and a Parliamentary Committee, and that in their opinion the second method, which is in conformity with precedent, will be the most effective. They have therefore announced that they will propose a joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament.—I have, &c.,

J. MONTEATH,
Under-Secretary to Government.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

LADY REAY has consented to distribute the prizes shot for at the Rifle Association meeting. The distribution will take place at the Town Hall on April 1. The following is a list of prize winners:—

MATCH I.

Targets and Marking. Wimbledon.

		Rs.
1st Prize,	Vol Gordon, D Co	50
2nd ,,	Sergt Sharp, E Co	40
3rd ,,	Lieut English, B Co	30
4th ,,	Vol Kelly, F Co	20
5th ,,	Capt Brown, B Co	15
6th ,,	Capt Hayter, G I P R Vol	15
7th ,,	Lieut Brewin, D Co	10
8th ,,	Lieut Lund, E Co	10
9th ,,	Lieut Jefferies, A Co	5
10th ,,	Vol Fletcher, G Co	5

MATCH II.

		Rs.	
1st Prize,	A Centre-piece presented by Messrs Treacher and Co, Ld	140	L-C, Brown, G Co
2nd ,,	A Cup presented by Messrs Soundy & Co, Ld.	50	L-C, McKinnon, D Co
3rd ,,	Corpl Myers, D Co	30	
4th ,,	Vol Crowley, D Co	20	
5th ,,	L-C Clabby, G Co	10	
6th ,,	Vol Hall, B Co	5	

MATCH III.

		Rs.	
1st Prize,	A Cup presented by H E the Governor	50	Segt Kees, C Co
2nd ,,	A Watch presented by Messrs Marcks and Co, Ld	50	Corpl Myers, D Co
3rd ,,	Vol Dolton, D Co	30	
4th ,,	L-C Clabby, G Co	20	
5th ,,	Sgt Sharp, E Co	10	
6th ,,	Sgt McDonnell, G Co	5	

MATCH IV.

Lady Reay's Prize.

		Rs.	
1st Prize,	presented by Lady Reay—A C[illegible]		Vol Major, D Co.
2nd ,,	[illegible] presented by [illegible] ker & Co, Ld.	60	Vol Stephen, D Co
3rd ,,	Lieut English, B Co	30	
4th ,,	Cr-Sgt Melvin, E Co	20	
5th ,,	Sgt Sharp, E Co	10	
6th ,,	L-C Clabby, G Co	5	

MATCH V.

		Rs.	
1st Prize.—	The N R A Silver Medal, and a Vol Watkins, D Co, Telescope presented by Messrs Phillips and Co, Limited	60	Corpl E Thomas, C Co
2nd ,,	—A Cup presented by D Macropolo, Esq.	35	L-C Clabby,
3rd ,,	Segt Black, D Co	30	
4th ,,	Vol Crowley, E Co	20	
5th ,,	Segt Sharp, E Co	10	
6th ,,	Capt Brown, B Co	5	

MATCH VI.

		Rs.	
1st Prize,	A Cup, presented by Messrs Lund and Blockley	75	Lieut Jefferies, A Co
2nd ,,	L-C Lane, E Co	50	
3rd ,,	L-C Tate, B Co	30	
4th ,,	C-Segt Melwin, E Co	20	
5th ,,	Vol Dolton, D Co	10	
6th ,,	Lieut Sharp, E Co	5	

MATCH VII.

1st Prize, Half the entries, Capt Brown, B Co.

MATCH VIII.

		Rs.	
1st Prize,	A Cup, presented by Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy	100	Vol Stacey, E Co
2nd ,,	Lieut English, B Co	50	
3rd ,,	Segt McCloughen, D Co	30	
4th ,,	Sgt Black, D Co	20	
5th ,,	Sgt Boylett, D Co	10	
6th ,,	Corpl Myers, D Co	5	

MATCH IX.

		Rs.
1st Prize,	A Gold Broach and Eardrops presented by Messrs. Watson and Co—Lt English B Co	100
2nd ,,	L-C McKinnon, D Co	50
3rd ,,	Vol Stacey, E Co	30
4th ,,	Capt Phillips, G Co	20
5th ,,	Vol Stephens, D Co	10
6th ,,	Capt Brown, B Co	5

MATCH X.

		Rs.
1st Prize,	Vol Massey, A Co	50
2nd ,,	Vol Baker, A Co	30
3rd ,,	Vol E R Critchell, A Co	20
4th ,,	Vol E R Critchell, F Co	15
5th ,,	Vol Hurst, D Co	10
6th ,,	Vol Rhenois, M Co	5

MATCH XI.

		Rs.
1st Prize,	Vol Burrett, F Co	50
2nd ,,	Vol Counsell, F Co	30
3rd ,,	Vol Massey, A Co	20
4th ,,	Vol Monk, C Co	15
5th ,,	Vol Armfield, B Co	10
6th ,,	Vol Smith, D Co	5

MATCH XII.

		Rs.	
1st Prize,	Sergt InstrBattler	25	
2nd ,,	L-C Hill	15	Watch
3rd ,,	L-C Ball	10	
4th ,,	L-C Carter	5	

MATCH XIII.

		Rs.
1st Prize,	A Cup presented by Captain Freeborn—Corpl Myer D Co	30
2nd ,,	L-C McKinnon, D Co	25
3rd ,,	Vol Watkins, D Co	20
4th ,,	Hurst, D Co	10

MATCH XV.

		Rs.	
1st Prize—	A Gold Watch presented by Messrs. Favre-Leuba and Co	150	Vol Watkins, D Co
2nd ,,	A Silver Watch presented by L Steffenauer, Esq.	50	L-C McKinnon, D Co
3rd ,,	A Drinking Mug presented by Messrs Thorpe and Co	40	Vol Stephens D Co
4th ,,	A Cup presented by Messrs Hamilton and Co	25	Segt McDonnell, E Co
5th ,,		20	L-C T Thomas, E Co
6th ,,		10	Capt Brown, B Co
7th ,,		5	Segt Boylett, D Co

		Rs.
1st Prize,	Vol Vincent M, E Co.	30
2nd ,,	,, Eliezer, G Co	20
3rd ,,	,, Gardner, G Co	15
4th ,,	,, Nicholson, E Co	10
5th ,,	,, Counsell, C Co	10
6th ,,	,, Slater, D Co	5
7th ,,	,, South, G Co	5
8th ,,	,, Johns, G Co	5

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTIONS IN BOMBAY.

LORD REAY AT THE GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

YESTERDAY was prize day at the Grant Medical College. The occasion was distinguished by the presence of His Excellency the Governor (who presided over the meeting) and Lady Reay, the Hon. M. Melvill, C.S.I., Mr. Justice Birdwood, Mr. Justice Jardine, Sir William Wedderburn, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., Sugn-Genl Moore, C.I.E., Dr. Henry Cook, Principal of the College, Lieut-Colonel Portman, Drs. Bainbridge, Ogilvie, J. B. Lyon, G. Yeates, Hunter, Mackonachie, J. Arnot, D. Macdonald, Waters, Hatch, Manser and Baker, Mr. G. K. Kittredge, Dr. Peterson, Ph.D., Mr. Church, House Surgeon, European General Hospital, Captain Walke, Drs. P. C. De Souza, Cowasjee Hormusjee, R. N. Khory, Atmaram Pandurang, Shamrao Vithul, Khan Bahadur Muncherjee C Murzban, Rao Bahadur Gopal Hurri Deshmukh, Messrs. Maneckjee Cursetjee, Sorabjee Framjee Patel, Muljee Bhowanidas Barbhaya, Byramjee N. Servai, Jamsetjee P. Kapadia, V. A. Modak, Dorabjee Nusserwanjee Wadia, K. R. Cama, K. N. Kabrajee, Damodhur Thakersey Muljee, Tribowundas M. Nathoobhoy, Vundravundas Purshotumdas, Jamsetjee D. Tata and Cursondas Vullubdas.

The annual report was read by the Principal (Dr. Cook), and the Governor then handed the prizes and certificates to the successful students, shaking hands with each as the winners came to the table amid the cheers of the crowded assembly in the lecture theatre.

Sir William Wedderburn then rose and addressed the meeting as follows:—May it please your Excellency, Lady Reay, Doctor Cook, ladies and gentlemen,—I am sure I express the feeling of this large and influential meeting when I congratulate the Principal and the Professors of this College on the success of their labours during the past year. (Cheers.) I think also the very hearty and cordial applause that met the successful recipients of the prizes has already marked the favour with which you regard their efforts. (Cheers.) The interesting report which we have just heard read, shows that in many respects is the College to be congratulated for this past year. The difficulty which has been recurring for past years, has been the difficulty of dealing with the large number of pupils who have flocked to this College. It is, in fact, an *embarras de riches*; but, fortunately, Government have been able to meet the increasing demand: and we have heard both an increase in the accommodation and a considerable increase in the teaching staff. (Cheers.) There is also another solid ground for congratulation, and that is the princely donations by which this institution was so largely helped at its original foundation appear to again come forward to its help; and I am very glad to hear that my friends, Mr. Varjeevundas and Mr. Hurkissondas, have given a sum which reminds one of those early princely days. (Cheers.) What also is very interesting in this report is the review of the old history of the College, which though familiar to those who belong to it, is not quite so familiar to all those outside of it. The review is not only interesting, but it is instructive for us to be reminded of the aims and intentions of the founders, in order that in the ordinary routine of work, we may not lose sight of those aims and objects which assimilated labour gave the first successful start to this great institution. (Cheers.) There is a paragraph which gives in brief what those objects were as laid down by Dr. Morehead, whose name is still familiar to us. (Cheers.) I will, with your premision, read once more what the object of the founders was. The object was, "To create a body of native medical practitioners who, selected from the people, and consequently fully aware of their special needs and requirements while thoroughly alive to their peculiar prejudices, and the difficulties appertaining to the practice of exotic medicine amongst them, should carry to the individual homes the inestimable benefits which scientific medical aid can bestow." This seems to be the text upon which the future life of the College lies, and the accomplished and genial Governor of those days, Sir Robert Grant, emphatically endorsed the same view in a celebrated minute written in 1838. One may say it was the charter of this institution; and in that minute Sir Robert said that the object of Government for this college was not to make it a mere training place for hospital servants of the State; but to use his own words, the "sole aim was to be the nobler one of bringing into existence a profession of native doctors who would some day rival the professional bodies of Europe." (Cheers). It is quite clear what the meaning of that is. It is just the difference between a mechanic and an artist; a person who does a thing with his hands, and the other who does it with his brains. The object was really to create a national school of scientific men, and the plant was to take firm root, and grow in strength and become of indigenous growth. That having been the original aim and object of this institution, it is very gratifying to hear from the Principal's report what a large number of members of the medical profession have gone out from here. The total number I see of the graduates of the Grant Medical College and of Licentiates of Medicine and Surgery, is 327; so that in these years this College has shown a good outturn of steady and honest labour since its first idea was promulgated as nearly as possible fifty years ago (cheers), and we see that these gentlemen have followed different lines; that 19 have entered the Indian Medical Service; 35 are assistant surgeons; 32 have taken service in the native States; others have joined railway companies, and 7 have joined the College staff. So that they have shown their capability of taking their places on all the different lines, whether under Government or otherwise. (Cheers.) It appears, therefore, that the original object has been in a great and important measure obtained; and it may be asked now if any thing can be done in furtherance of the original intentions of the founders of this institution. Of course, in speaking of these matters an outsider must speak with very great humility and very great diffidence; and in offering these remarks on a direct invitation, I do so as a bystander who sees something of the game. It must have been noticed that the great feature of the present is the difficulty of dealing with the very large number of pupils who now crowd to this establishment. No doubt Government have met the difficulty to a certain extent; but if the same increase goes on, that will only be a temporary mitigation of the difficulty; and the question is, whether in the original scheme some fresh start might not be made. I have, in order slightly to qualify myself to address the present meeting, read most interesting work of Dr. Morehead's; and I see he lays the greatest stress of all on this point, the danger of overcrowding. He says in a report, dated 1852, that "the truest test of the efficiency of a medical school is the just relation being observed between the number of students and the clinical means, and the right use of those means. As soon as this relation is deranged on the side of numbers, the school must necessarily begin to decline. My belief is that the clinical means of this school are sufficient for a roll of 50 students. If these numbers at any time become much increased, and the clinical means remain as at present, I venture with much confidence to express a very firm conviction that from that time the efficiency and usefulness of the school will begin very sensibly so decline, and that the object of its institution, viz., the giving to the people of this Presidency a class of duly, not nominally, qualified medical practitioners will soon cease to be realized." Of course (resumed Sir William) this is a very serious statement and a serious prophecy. At this time it seems to be a very good opportunity of considering whether following the general policy of Government and what the desire to help private effort and encourage all forms of self-help, something may not be done to prevent injury to this institution, while at the same time other directions may be given to this very meritorious activity. (Cheers.) As I have said, the policy of Government of late has been very strongly in the direction of encouraging all private efforts, and only giving the assistance that is necessary that these efforts should be fruitful. With the enormous fresh demands that come almost day by day upon Government for additional expenditure, the only possible way that these demands can be met is to a certain extent by relieving the existing methods of expenditure. There are, for example, parts of the country which are very much in the same condition that Bombay was fifty years ago, and therefore rather demand the same help that Bombay then received. But it is evident that all these things cannot be done at the same time, and therefore as the more advanced portions relieve Government of the strain, then greater help can be given in those directions where the help is most needed. In this view of the case I think that nothing can be more encouraging than what we have seen in other directions. I had the honour of being chairman of the Deccan Education Society (cheers), and there we see a most flourishing and efficient arts college which has been started and maintained one may imagine entirely by the self-devotion and by the labours of private effort. I see no reason why the same self-devotion, the same private effort that has been so signally and so remarkably successful in arts should not be equally and even more successful in medicine. In all times we have seen that of all professions there is none which produced more men, and I would say more women of absolute self-denial, giving their lives entirely for the good of their fellow-men. (Cheers.) I believe, therefore, that with a fair chance we shall be drawing upon means of developing in an independent direction, the result of which will be altogether surprising. These, of course, are the general considerations. It is a much more difficult thing if we begin to say the exact way in which those principles are to be put in practice. But I would mention the very great interest with which for some time past I have studied the scheme that has been put before the public, and especially before the Grant Medical College Society, by my friend Dr. Atmaram Pandurang. Of course, I am not at all competent to give any opinion on the subject, but I will in a few words mention the nature of the scheme. It is mainly to relieve the crowding of this institution by establishing a second college or medical school in connection with the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital. (Cheers.) The proposal is that there should be a large increase to the staff of the hospital; and that the staff should lecture to the students as professors, and the idea is that the staff should be recruited from our best medical graduates—(cheers)—the salaries of the professors depending mainly upon the fees of the students. Besides this, there is a proposal to have appointments of from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 for the special purpose of research connected with the college, so that the young men may take up special subjects, and by keeping steadily to these subjects they become themselves specialists fitted and trained to be professors afterwards. (Renewed cheering.) The advantages that Dr. Atmaram Pandurang hopes from this scheme are various. He says that it will approximate the system to that which is now existing in Europe and America in the medical colleges, and it will give an opportunity of development in another direction, and a friendly rivalry with this successful college. (Cheers). Another advantage is that a development of this sort will have a local, I may say, a national colouring. Whatever there is that is strong and vigorous and intelligent will get full scope. There will be an opportunity of Indian ideas developing themselves freely. Having once got the training of Western science, they then can develop themselves with local surroundings, and the whole of the arrangements—this is another suggestion—may be made with regard to the hospital in a very popular way. Of course, in a great Government department there must be rules and regulations, there must be discipline, there must be order. That we fully understand, but in a hospital more under popular guidance there may be means of so consulting the people that we shall not only get a very great and increased popularity for European medicine, but also we may hope that these benefactions will fall in which naturally follow a popular institution. (Cheers.) I will only say further, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang is very careful to state that it is not in any way in disparagement of the system which exists here that he makes his proposals. On the contrary, we must all feel it is a source of pride that from the success which has attended this institution it is able to turn out men fitted to carry them out. (Cheers.) Nothing can be pleasanter than to send forth a fresh swarm of busy workers from the parent hive. There is just one other matter which is one of the very deepest interest, and is, I hope, to be specially treated in a more full and important way. I refer to the lady students of this college. This is a new feature, and I believe very shortly there is to be an important meeting, at which the whole subject will be thoroughly discussed, and I hope a very strong movement made in support of the scheme which the benevolent ladies have started. I would only say that the excellent work these ladies have done, and the brave way in which they have undertaken their duties have our very warmest sympathy. (Cheers.) These yearly meetings seem to be the time when we may exchange ideas a little upon these subjects, and I feel it is a most auspicious sign that this meeting should be the first occasion on which his Excellency has reappeared. (Cheers.) After half a century we again have a Governor as skilled and sympathetic as Sir Robert Grant (renewed cheers), and I am sure if it were not for that eternal lack of pence which vexes public men that our educational system would now go on by leaps and bounds under a Governor who is both an educational expert and also in full sympathy with the people. (Loud cheers.)

On the proposal of Dr. Lyon, a vote of thanks was given to His Excellency for presiding.

Lord Reay, in rising to respond, was cheered most heartily. He said: Mr. Principal and Gentlemen,—If you knew what at this moment I am doing, instead of receiving me as you so kindly did with a volley of cheers, you would have received me with hisses; and I will tell you why. Because at this moment I am acting in direct contravention with the orders of the autocrat of my sick room. (Laughter.) That autocrat said to me "you may go to the Grant Medical College, but you shall not speak." (Renewed laughter.) And I must say I find myself almost for the first time in my life in the humiliating position of being on a platform and having a great deal to say. I have been on platforms where I had little to say, and I made a long speech (laughter), but on this occasion allow me only to thank you for your very kind reception, and to tell you that I take in this institution the liveliest interest, and that during my tenure of office what I can do to promote the interests of the principal and the professors of the Grant Medical College, its students, male and female, will certainly be done by me as a work which I do with great pleasure, and with a conviction that we are working not only for the existing generation, but that everything that is done in promoting medical science is done for the future generations of India. (Cheers.) It was natural that my first visit to a Bombay institution after having been rescued from a rigorous imprisonment in which I was kept—a rigorous imprisonment in my own case with hard labour (laughter)—that that should be to show my feelings of unbounded respect for the medical profession, a feeling which has been increased by the extraordinary experience which while I was a vagrant patient I met with. I went first of all to Rajputana, and on the first symptoms of my illness being manifest was administered "the mixture." I then went to the Punjab, and there got a fluid also called "the mixture." (Laughter.) I then went to the North-Western Provinces, and there also I was greeted by my friend "the mixture." But of all things what I have as yet not fathomed is this: that "the mixture" was not the same mixture, but was on all three occasions entirely different in color and in taste. (Loud laughter.) Whether this is to be accounted for by a different edition of the pharmacopœia being used in those parts of India, at all events, I take it as a pleasant symptom that decentralization still prevails. (Laughter and cheers.)

Three cheers were given for Lord Reay, and His Excellency led a similar round for the Principal of the school.

B. B. ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the society was held on Thursday, the 25th instant. There were present:—Mr. W. E. Hart, in the chair; Messrs. J. Westlake; C.A. Stuart; Vandravandas Purshotumdas; G. A. Kittredge; Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik; G. W. Forrest; Yeshwant Wassudeva Athale; Rowjee Bhowanirow Panghay; Drs K. R. Kirtikar; T. S. Weir; Moreshwar Gopal Deshmukh; J. Gerson da Cunha; Bhagwanlal Indraji; and Dr. Peterson, hon. secretary. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Dr. Kirtikar read a paper on Marathi poetry, and selected poet Wamon for his remarks. After describing the geographical limits of Maharashtra, where the Marathi language is principally spoken, and after having briefly alluded to the oldest Marathi poets, Mukundrajee and Dnyaneshwar, Dr. Kirtikar observed that the Marathi language was of recent growth, and that poetry, or metrical compositions, formed the entire bulk of its early literature. He said that the Marathi language had played an important part in the reign of Shivajee. That as the Mahomedan rule found its entrance into Maharashtra on the overthrow of Ramrao Jadhav of Devgad by Alla-uddin Khilji, the Marathi language became tainted with Persian and Arabic words, as noticed in the writers who succeeded Mukundraj and Dnyandev. The Marathi language, however, maintained its position as an offshoot of Sanskrit, and such eminent and scholarly poets as Wamon and Moropant have by their voluminous works influenced its growth. Speaking of Wamon, the Doctor said that at a time when the Mara has, though martial, yet perhaps not scholarly in their linguisitic attainments, were advancing in power, the existence of a mature scholar like Wamon was opportune. Wamon was a contemporary of Tukaram and Ramdass. Regarding the poetry of a Wamon, Dr. Kirtikar said that it was based on Hindu mythology as derived from the Ramayan, Mahabharat and Bhagwat. And that Vyas and Valmiki were to the early Marathi writers what Homer and Virgil are to Western poets. Even in our own day, said he, Mathew Arnold, Swinburne, William and Lewis Morris are treating Grecian subjects 'as if they were Greeks themselves who have come from their own age to interpret ours to us." He said that the dictum of Sir Henry Taylor that no man can be a very great poet who is not also a great philosopher was not absolutely true. It is not necessary for every great poet to be a philosopher, though poets like Wordsworth and Coleridge have been philosophers, and Browning in our own day is turning out poetry which affords no small material for philosophical study. Dr. Kirtikar next illustrated his remarks on the various qualities of the poet with English versions of some of the finest pieces of Wamon, giving examples of "Vir Shringar karuna" and "Roudra Ras." He remarked that in some parts Wamon was liable to censure for not remembering the rules of "Sandhi." and "Chandas," but that these were minor points, and his alliterations were happy and never sacrificed sense or sentiment to a mere mechanical arrangement of words. In conclusion, he said that Wamon was one of the most melodious poets of the Marathas, and had fully established his claim for a high place in the first rank of Maratha poets. That he was a consummate master of his art, and that he had laid Marathi literature under lasting obligations by his purity of diction, varied imagery and most melodious verse.

In the course, of a few remarks, Mr. Yeshwant Wassudeva Athale said he was glad to find a paper on Marathi poetry being brought before the society, and hoped that more papers of a similar nature would follow. It was very necessary he observed, that special attention should be directed to the study of Marathi literature, especially as that literature has of late been neglected owing to the exclusion of the vernacular languages from the Higher examinations of the University. After dwelling on the merits of Wamon independently and as compared with another great poet, Moropant, on which latter point he slightly differed from the writer, he concluded with a vote of thanks to Dr. Kirtikar (who, he added, has himself written some excellent Marathi poems) for the interesting and learned paper he had just read.

A list of books, pamphlets, &c., presented to the society, was laid on the table, and thanks voted to the donors.

The following gentlemen have been elected members of the society since the last meeting:—Mr. R. H. Macaulay, Mr. W. R. Wyer, Mr. Frank De Bovis, and Mr. S. Westlake, C. S.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S POLITICS.

THE London correspondent of the *Pioneer* gives an interesting sketch of Lord Randolph's negotiations with regard to Home Rule question:—At the beginning of the week the *Daily News* asserted that Lord Randolph Churchill having in June last, by means of a coalition with the Irish Nationalists brought about the fall of Mr. Gladstone's Government, felt bound in honour to reward the Parnellites for their seasonable assistance by furthering their efforts in the direction of Home Rule. In conjunction with Lords Ashbourne and Carnarvon, proceeded the *Daily News*, the noble member for South Paddington had, about the end of December, drawn up a Home Rule for Ireland scheme which he was able to assure the late Government would have had the support of Mr. Parnell. But just at that time came the famous Home Rule "adumbration" which is universally attributed to Mr. Gladstone, and the disapproval with which the Hawarden proposals were received by the general public frightened the Conservative Ministers off. Lord Randolph's scheme had led them to think that the feeling of the country was in favour of a coercive policy in Ireland, Hence Lord Randolph's proposal fell through. There was nothing very dreadful in a statement like this, for, at the most, it simply amounted to the pot calling public attention to the charred and sooty aspect presented by the kettle. But Lord Randolph refused to see the matter in this sensible light. He got, or affected to get, very angry, and wrote a letter to the *Daily News* in very much the same strain as Mr. Chamberlain writes to "that good man Stead." He utterly denied ever having dallied on behalf of the Conservative party with the Nationalists, or having wavered in his allegiance to the Union. Lord Ashbourne also denied the story in a snort temperate letter to the *Times*, while Lord Salisbury emphatically repudiated it in his Crystal Palace speech.

The *fons et origo mali* appears to have been an article in the current number of one of the magazines from the pen of Mr. Frank Hill, the late editor of the *Daily News*, in which a circumstantial story is given of an agreement last June between the chiefs of the Conservative party and the Parnellites. Lord Randolph's strenuous contradiction of the story put forth by the *Daily News* had the effect of drawing general attention to the matter, with the result that the following detailed and circumstantial query based on high authority has been widely circulated in print:—"Would the public be surprised to hear—Lord Randolph would not—that Mr. Parnell actually saw a member of the late Government, and left perfectly satisfied with the declarations made to him both as to the land and as to Home Rule? Lord Carnarvon certainly expected to bring his party to the Home Rule point. Would the public be surprised to hear—very highly placed members of the Irish party would not—that Lord Carnarvon distinctly said that if he had been allowed two months more he could have brought the squires both in England and Ireland round to his opinions? Would any one be surprised to hear that it is an absolute fact that Lord R. Churchill declared to his Irish friends that he had done his best, and that even Lord Salisbury at one time looked like coming right, but that in the end he had failed, and therefore had to give it up? In reply to this was it not remarked that he might have done as Lord Carnarvon had done, and resigned? And did not Lord Randolph reply: 'Oh, he's Quixotic. That kind of thing may do for Carnarvons and Auberon Herberts, but I'am not a man of that sort.'"

Nor is he. It will be interesting to see what reply, if any, Lord Randolph has to make to these statements. The controversy, however, is a futile one, for every one who was about the House towards the close of the session of 1885 knows perfectly well that frequent interviews and discussions took place between the noble member for South Paddington and various representatives of the Parnellite party. The only point upon which there can be any doubt is, whether Lord Randolph was negotiating on behalf of the Conservatives or merely fighting for his own hand.

THE "MANDALAY SCANDALS."

The Rangoon correspondent of the *Times* wires under date March 2:—Colonel Hooper telegraphs to me to-day from Mandalay, requesting me to place the following version of the facts connected with the case of photographing the prisoners before the public. He declares that they are the real facts. I quote his words:—The camera was placed in position before the prisoners were placed against the wall. The men were blindfolded at the time, and knew nothing of the fact that the camera was there. The words of command were in nowise timed to suit the exposure of the plate, which was instantaneous. The words of command, 'Ready! Present! Fire!' were given by the officer in command of the firing party precisely in accordance with the regulations for volley firing, and no delay of any kind took place between the words 'Present!' and 'Fire!' No previous attempt had ever been made to secure the picture of an execution." In connexion with Colonel Hooper's explanation I may also quote the following description of the case given by Mr. Rose, the Special Correspondent of the *Rangoon Gazette*, in the *Gazette* of the 29th of January:—"I assure you as a positive fact, which I have myself witnessed, that the Provost Marshal, being an enthusiastic amateur in photography, actually has his camera placed behind the firing party, in order that he may obtain negatives of the unfortunate men at the moment at which the words of command 'Ready! Present!' are uttered, when a few seconds' pause is made to allow of the cap of the lens being removed to the minute after the volley is fired, and then the men are a quivering mass of humanity, lying in a heap on the ground. It strikes me as a somewhat ghastly proceeding." In connexion with this case, an inquiry is being held at Mandalay as to the parading of naked bodies through the streets. This incident occurred on the 16th of January. Six bodies were carried through the bazaar, in which at the time there many women and children. These facts were communicated to me by M. Dumont, a French merchant at Mandalay, who also informed M. Bouteiller, the French Consul. During the Viceroy's recent visit to Mandalay, M. Bouteiller mentioned the case to Mr. Bernard, and, I believe, also to the Viceroy. Some of the corpses were entirely naked, and it was unnecessary to carry them through the bazaar to reach the burial ground. I am informed that the Provost Marshal's people declared that the police were responsible for the parade of the corpses.

CURIOUS POSTAL GLEANINGS.

Many curiously addressed letters in poetry and prose have passed through the post. Several of the rhyming directions are remarkable for the poetical skill displayed by the writers. The best example we have noted is the following, addressed by Bernard Barton, "the Quaker Poet," to Sir Walter Scott during one of his visits to London:—

> "Sir Walter Scott, in London or elsewhere;
> He needs not ask, whose wide-extended fame
> Is spread about our earth, like light and air,
> A local habitation for his name."

Charles Dibdin, the popular naval song-writer, in 1802 sent a letter to Mr. Hay, the comedian, bearing an address as follows:—

> "Postman, take this sheet away,
> And carry it to Mr. Hay;
> And whether you ride mare or colt on,
> Stop at the Theatre, Bolton;
> If in what county you inquire,
> Merely mention Lancashire."

We have seen it stated that, in consequence of a wager, a letter some years since was posted in the provinces, and was duly delivered in London. It bore four lines from Pope:—

> "Where London's column pointing to the skies,
> Like a tall bully, lifts its head and lies,
> There dwells a citizen of sober fame,
> A plain, good man, and Balaam is his name."

The letter was delivered without delay to a Mr. Balaam, a fishmonger near the Monument. Our next reaches us from America:—

> "When you this letter C
> You'd better letter B,
> For it is going over
> Unto Tom MacGee,
> In the town of Dover,
> State of Tennessee."

From poetry let us turn to prose. Mr. J. Wilson Hyde, in his entertaining volume, "The Royal Mail," states that an American gentleman having arrived in England, and not knowing where a sister was residing at the time, addressed a letter to her previous residence thus:—

> 'Mrs. ——
> Upper Norwood,
> or Elsewhere.'

The letter having been delivered to the lady, the writer intimated to the Post Office that he had received a reply in ordinary course, and explaining that the letter had been delivered to her on the top of a stage-coach in Wales. In admiration of the means taken to follow his sister, the writer ventured to add, "that no other country can show the parallel, or would take the trouble at any cost." Here is a vague direction:—

> "Mr——, Travelling Band, one of the Four playing in the street, Persha [Pershore] Worcestershire. Please find him if possible."

Another envelope bore the following:—

> "This is for the young girl that wears spectacles, who minds two babies, 30 Sheriff Street, off Prince Edwin Street, Liverpool."

A Derbyshire dressmaker was addressed thus:—

> "This is for her that maks dresses for ladies, that lives at tother side of the road to James Brocklip,
> Edenover,
> Chesterfield."

Mr. Hyde says two letters, directed as follows, were duly delivered:—

> "To my sister Jean,
> Up the Canongate,
> Down a Close,
> Edinburgh,
> She has a wooden leg."

The other was addressed:—

> "My dear Ant Sue as lives in the Cottage by the Wood near the New Forest."

In the latter case, says Mr. Hyde, the letter had to feel its way about for a day or two, but "Ant Sue" was found living in the cottage near Lyndhurst.—*William Andrews, F.R.H.S., in "Home Chimes."*

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod-Liver Oil.—In Throat Diseases its efficacy is unequalled. Sir G. Duncan Gibb, Bart., M.D., Physician to the Westminster Hospital, writes:—"The value of Dr. de Jongh's Cod-Liver Oil as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails." Sold only in capsuled Imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

THE GAMBLING HELLS OF PARIS.

To paint the corruption of a Paris club, no terms could be too strong. The very menials at the door—knavish and insolent as only a flunkey can be, and that the flunkey of a hell—lend small sums at monstrous interest to "broken" players, intrust "members" (some few of whom are so degraded) with sums to wager on their behalf, and in every possible way strive to emulate the exploits of the higher domestics up-stairs. In many cases, during the past fifteen years, the career of these club servants has been a striking commentary upon the institution which has given them birth. Boys of a pleasing appearance begin in clubs as pages. From "tip" to "tip," and theft to theft, they become *croupiers*, and finally cashiers or *prêteurs*: handling thousands of pounds a night in counters and in money, and taking good care to abstract as much of the same as they may. Ten years of such promotion render them the possessors of horses and carriages, pictures, luxurious apartments, millions of francs—this is no exaggeration, as Parisians will confess—and property of every possible description. They patronise the races, the theatres, the fashionable restaurants; they drive every afternoon to the Bois; they enjoy all the brilliant and costly pleasures of Paris, and no doubt these former scullions and errand-boys feel aggrieved at not being accepted themselves as "members" of clubs. Not but what, when eightly hells were open in Paris, the *croupiers* and *caissiers* found plenty of houses where they and their five-hundred louis banks were welcome; for the clubs were then of every grade, from the den where people staked half-crowns, and sank into despair when they had lost three louis, to that where a thousand pounds would be exchanged at every *coup*. The great point of similarity between these various clubs was, that they were one and all situated in the heart of the town, and one and all directed and frequented by a majority of rogues. Latin Quarter students, perferring baccarat in a palace to écarté in a café, would be the chief *hopitués* of one. Another would be mainly patronised by speculators from the Bourse. A third would call itself an "American" club, on the strength of the one or two questionable Americans on its committee, though for its members it would have none but French gamesters. Then there were clubs for artists, clubs for journalists, clubs for shopkeepers, but all of them clubs for gambling, above aught else. I even recollect that certain financiers, in the hey-day of the *cercles*, did all they could to establish a club for women!

Fostered by the feverish play of such an era as this, cheating at cards, in France, has soared to heights unknown before. At even the most select and aristocratic, the most legitimate clubs much foul play may occur, as was clearly disclosed by the recent *esclandre* in the Cercle de la Rue Royale. Here, in one of the best of French clubs, an habitual system of cheating was shown to prevail among a dozen of the leading members, who used for the purpose cards marked beforehand by a servant. At the clubs whose only reason of being is baccarat, the robberies are of course even worse than this, and I fancy that an affair like the scandal of the "Rue Royale" is caused mainly by the contagion of the hells. Gentlemen, left to themselves, will rarely cheat with anything like method; the evil originates with the villainous menials who spring up in the shade of the baccarat-table like fungi in a fetid marsh, and who live for rapine alone. These, knowing of the straits to which certain men of fashion are reduced, through extravagance and losses at play, approach the latter, with proposals to furnish marked crads. "There will be no possible risk," they say; "all you will have to do is to deal, and to take up the money. So, if we guarantee that you shall net large winnings, it is only fair you should give us half." Almost always the tool allows himself to be used, for the *croupiers* are of course sufficiently wary to press their offers on those only whom they think quite certain to succumb; and thus an organised conspiracy is carried on, till one afternoon or evening cards are found marked at the "Rue Royale," or the "Mirlitons," men blow their brains out, disappear from town, or put up with dishonour, and "all Paris" has another great card scandal to talk about for at least a week.

But the great home and fountain-head of cheating is always in the baccarat clubs. The relations between the directors, *croupiers* and *caissiers* of "clubs," and the sharpers or "Greeks," are very friendly and mutually lucrative, being founded in a reciprocal interest and dread. Justice compels one to state that the Greeks are discountenanced and held at bay by certain directors, who may even pride themselves on the honesty thus displayed; but as "Greek" wolves are never kept out of a baccarat fold save when the club *cagnotte* is full every night, rendering the legitimate (!) receipts commensurate to the avidity of even proprietors of "clubs," no high scruples of conscience, perhaps, nor great pecuniary sacrifices, are involved in thus upholding morality. It is quite fair, on the whole, to say, that the "Greeks," "philosophers," or "Bedouins," as they are now called in France, have worked (*travailler*) in all the large gaming clubs of Paris, with, in most cases, the full sanction and complicity of the "people of the house." Extensive and systematic associations have been formed for purposes of cheating in clubs and elsewhere. "Philosophers" (apparently connected with the peripatetic school) will travel all over France in bands, going from one to another of those watering-places where baccarat is rife in the season, with baccarat's inseparable adjuncts—the counterstealing *croupier* and the manager whose pulse only quickens as the louis falls into the slit. Small detached parties of "Bedouins" will scour through Europe—for various reasons preferring Russia and other countries to England—and have even gone so far as the Americas, where they doubtless find plenty of native talent to contend with. Sometimes a "Greek," espacially skilful, will go alone upon his "rounds," and do all his "working" by himself. Solitaries of this description, like the rogue elephant, are atonce more rare and more dangerous than the rest. In Paris, the "Bedouins" and their friends and allies, the *croupiers*, have a special place of rendezvous at a cafe in the Rue de Richelieu. Here they sit and play at various games, "working" being doubtless impracticable under the circumstances, though if they could "work" against each other they certainly would, for no sort of treachery comes amiss to the French sharper, and "honour among thieves" is not an article of his creed. Amid the smoke of pipes, the rattle of backgammon, and the shouts of the ruffians playing poker or "dummy" whist, "combinations"—as schemes for future "working" are called—are elaborated between the club lacqueys on the one hand, and the Bedouins seeking business on the other. Conversation of an interesting professional turn is freely carried on. There are reports concerning the harvest of counters at Luchon, Biarritz, or Trouville. Encomiastic reference is made to the way in which this one "takes the second," or that one "puts up" his three "nine;" while the skill with which a third performs the "mirror trick" is pronounced on all hands to be beyond compare. Sometimes, however, less cordial tones than these are overheard at the boisterous little café in the Rue de Richelieu. The "artists" (so the sharpers name themselves) complain that the *écraseurs*, as they contemptuously style the *croupiers*, whose only mode of stealing is the coarse one of palming or "crushing" the larger counters called *plaques*, will no longer help them to "work," reserving the the whole of the plunder for their own yawning pockets. But divided though they be on many heads, one point at least there is upon which the *croupiers* and the Bedouins always are agreed—their common hatred for their common enemy, the blackmailer or *mangeur*. This rapacious creature, many specimens of which may be seen in brave attire at the theatres or the Bois, is too timorous or too clumsy to "work," and thinks himself too much of a gentleman to wield a lath; so he puts into execution the elegant device of claiming counters from the *croupiers* when "crushing" operations have been fruitful, and money from the "Greek," when a hand at *chemin de fer* has impoverished the table to the Greek's advantage.

Few of the microcosms of society are so singular and so little known as the world of thieves and cheats revolving round the board of baccarat; and to write from personal observation of its curious characteristics would be, I should think, to treat an interesting theme. The Parisians themselves are hardly cognisant of all the gambling scoundrelism existing in their midst. At times, when some fresh scandal at play was being talked about, "smart" journalists have imagined they were unveiling the entire mysteries of the "Greeks" by cribbing passage out of old books by Robert Houdin, giving modes of "working" as far behind the processes of the present school as the table on which Louis XIV. used to play at billiards with his Prime Minister Chamilard, is inferior to the one which Vignaux and Scehefer employed for their latest grand match. The mechanism of cheating at cards, like that of most other arts, has been marvellously developed and perfected in the last quarter of a century. All indeed, that has been written in Paris about baccarat and about the clubs has fallen far short of the mark, with the solitary exception of M. Hector Malot's novel *baccara*, lately published which, presents a scathing *exposé* of baccarat villainies. The few other books devoted to the subject of baccarat have been vulgar concoctions with no moral bearing, nor even accuracy of detail. As to the newspapers, they have either attacked the *cercles* upon blackmailing principles, or else have said nothing at all about them; while the law has only treated them in that partial and useless manner I have touched upon above. And yet, when one finds persons of high political position at the head of some of the most thoroughplaced gambling-housesin the town, much as though Lord Hartington were to occupy a similar post in England—when one thinks of all the impoverishment on the one hand, and disgraceful opulence on the other, of the dishonour demoralisation, and disaster occasioned in Paris by fifteen years of well-nigh public baccarat, one can only conclude that the question is not one to be lightly considered, and that, indeed, it assumes an almost national importance.—*Edward Delille in the Fortnightly Review.*

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

A BULGARIAN HEROINE.

A correspondent writes from Odessa, Feb. 16:—"The Widin correspondent of the St. Petersburg *Novosti* sends to that newspaper the following account of a young Bulgarian girl who took an active part in the late war aginst Servia, distinguished herself at Slivnitza and at Pirot, and received two crosses for bravery. Previously to the outbreak of hostilities she joined a company of militia—such companies were then forming in various parts of Bulgaria—and accompanied it to the Southern frontier in the hope of there meeting with the enemy. During some time she managed to conceal her sex, for her comrades took her to be a youth with an effeminate face, of which there were many such to be met with among the militia. Only the commander of her company knew her secret, she was obliged to disclose it to him when the company set out upon its march, and he appears to have loyally kept it to himself. In all exercises, parades and reviews she took part jointly with her male comrades. At last, when Servia declared war against Bulgaria, the heroine took part in the forced march into Servia, fought at the battle of Slivnitza, and joined in the attack upon Pirot. During the fight she did all she could to encourage her comrades, they, in return, unanimously voted to her the company's medal for bravery. When, in consequence of the war coming to an end, the militia was dispersed, she went to Sofia, and was there prensented to Prince Alexander, who awarded to her a second decoration for bravery. She then returned to Vidin, her place of domicile before the war, where she acts as servant to an old lady. There she relates to all who come into contact with her the exploits she performed during the war; how, she assisted to take such and such a position; how at first, the Bulgarians were repulsed, how they afterwards drove back the Servians at the point of the bayonet, and so forth; and she says that should these latter begin another war she will again fight against them, but in her woman's attire, for it is not worth while to change one's dress for such an enemy."

ABOUT HANDS.

Mr. Heron-Allen, the author of a Manual on Hands claims for cheirosophy the value almost of prophetic power, since the student may, by its aid, predict a blow by the observation of the tendencies that will bring about a misfortune, and may give the subject timely warning, so that he may take steps to escape it. A thin, skinny, and narrow palm is said to express feebleness of intellect and absence of energy or moral force. A hollow, deep palm indicates misfortune, loss of money, misery, and probable failure in enterprise. The joints of the fingers, too, are full of information. A bulge in the first, joint, i. e., that at the business end of the finger or thumb, is good, indicating intelligence. A bulge in the second joints shows the possession of orderly an symmetrical instincts. Smooth fingers, on the contrary, go to show that inspiration and impulse are dominant over reasoning knowledge, and analysis. If a man's fingers are smooth, and there is no knottiness whatever about his joints, he may always trust his first impressions. The careful proverb about the superiority of second thoughts has nothing to do with him. He need have no trouble in making up his mind. His intuitions are as wings that carry him lightly and swiftly over roads that bear the laboured impress of the plodding footprints of the knotty fingered. That there are such men, and such women, we all know; but till now the world could not precisely recognise them by the joints of their fingers. Ours, however, is a progressive age.

Much, too, depends on the length or shortness of the fingers. Cheirosophy teaches us that people with short fingers are quicker, more impulsive, and act more by intuition and on the spur of the moment than people with long ones. If the fingers are thick as well as long, it is a sign of cruelty. Long fingers betray a worrying disposition and an exaggerated love of detail that is occasionally maddening to those who do not share it. Mrs. Nickleby's fingers must have been long. But if conjoined with the instinct of symmetry shown in a bulging second joint, the results may be happy. Meissonnier must surely possess this felicitous combination. A stiff, hard hand, which opens with difficulty to its full extent, betrays stubbornness of character. Supple, elastic fingers, on the other hand, show a tendency to extravagance, but also indicate sagacity and talent. If any man desire to know the character of his chosen future wife, let him take her hand and hold it up between him and the light. If considerable interstices and chinks show themselves between the fingers it is a sign of desperate inquisitiveness. Mrs. Bluebeard doubtless possessed such ill-fitting fingers. If, on the contrary, the fingers fit closely together, they denote avarice. Secret hoards, cheeseparing tendencies, and a candle-end style of house-keeping may be prophesied by the light of cheirosophy in such cases. This may be one of the instances in which the study is to be found practically useful. In the same way young wo[illegible] may be advised to choose a husband w[illegible] are naturally red. His dispositio[illegible] be cheerful, sanguine, hopeful. T[illegible] man with dark-coloured hands will prove but an indifferent companion. He inclines to biliousness and melancholy. If the hands are white, they denote a phlegmatic disposition, one scarcely more agreeable to live with than the bilious and melancholy variety.

The thumb, it appears, is by far the most important part of the hand, cheironomically speaking. "The hand denotes the superior 'animal,'" said Arpe ntigny; "the thumb individualizes the man." Here the cheirosophist looks for the great controling powers, will and logic. A small-ill-formed, feeble, badly-balanced thumb betrays a vacillating disposition. Small-thumbed persons are governed by the heart, while the large thumbed are swayed by the head. Independent, self-reliant people have large thumbs, or ought to have them, from the point of view of the cheirosophist, while pliant, dependent, and easily-governed natures may be known by the smallness of that digit. The texture of the hand, too, has its significance. A very hard hand, we are taught, always denotes a want of intelligence; but it accompanies the redeeming quality of liking a life of constant energy and struggle, so distasteful to the owner of a soft hand. The latter indicates a capability rather of tenderness than of true love; but hard hands are the adjunct of true and faithful hearts, though their emotions are seldom demonstrative.

Among the various classifications of hands, is the elementary, or necessary, variety, which belongs to the lowest grade of human intelligence. The fingers are short, thick, unpliable. The thumb is short and the palm very large, thick, and hard. The spatulate or active hand denotes action, movement, energy, and offers a striking contrast in its formation to the conical or artistic hand, with its tapering fingers, small thumb, and fairly developed palm. Such hands are not intended by nature for the hard work of the world, though they occasionally are set to do it. Accompanied by the mercurial temperament, these hands are as often wrung in causeless sorrow as they are raised in the excitement of intangible delight. It is not the happiest people who own such hands. They are forbidden the happy gift of dulness which, Thackeray says, is as a suit of armour against the troubles of life. Much more comfortable is the existence of the owner of the square or useful hand, the fingers of which have four distinct sides, while the thumb is large and the joints are well developed. Perseverance, foresight, order, regularity are the characteristics accompanying the square hand—in themselves almost a sufficient equipment for the battle of life. The knotty of philosophic hand is not, superficially considered, an attractive one. The finger tips have an oval, clubbed appearance that is displeasing. The joints are obstrusive. Very different is the pointed or psychic hand, which is the most beautiful and delicate, as it is also the most useless and impracticable type of all. Such hands are given by sculptors and artists to angels, the embodiments of their ideal of the soul. The slender palm; long, smooth, pointed fingers, and daintily-moulded little thumb suggest the spiritual rather than the real. They belong to dreamy natures. Fanatics possess these hands. They indicate highly strung nerves, acute feelings, and ought never to do work uncongenial to their owners. They represent the refining influences so much needed in our work-a-day world, and it is the privilege of the knotty or spatulate hands to work for the psychic and to leave to these the leisure that so often results in the expression of beautiful thoughts and high ideals in statue, picture, architecture, poem, or book. Fortunately for the world at large, the science of cheironomy is limited in its scope. Otherwise, we might all wear gloves and fear to take them off for a single instant, fearing the intrusive scrutiny of some prying cheirosophist.—*Daily News.*

THE DRAWING-ROOM.

The Queen held a Drawing-Room at Buckingham Palace on March 4. Among those present with her Majesty were Prince and Princess Henry of Battenburg, the Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein. The Queen wore a dress and train of black satin duchesse, embroidered in chenille and trimmed with jet, and a white tulle veil surmounted by a coronet of diamonds. Her Majesty also wore a necklace, brooches, and earrings of large amethysts and diamonds, the Ribbon and Star of the Order of the Garter, the Orders of Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, Louise of Prussia, St. Catherine of Russia, the Spanish and Portuguese Orders, and the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha Family Order. Princess Henry of Battenberg wore a dress of point d'argentine lace over white satin, the bodice and train of white and silver brocaded satin. Headdress—feathers, veil, and sapphire and diamond tiara; jewels—sapphires and diamonds; orders—the ribbon and star of St. Catherine of Russia, the Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, the Royal Red Cross, the Hessian, and the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha Family Order. Presentations to the Queen were made to the number of about 220. The *Daily News* gives a description of some of the Court dresses worn. The following are examples:—

Princess Herny of Battenberg wore a very lovely dress of white satin, covered entirely with exquisite lace. At one side the folds were caught up with bows of watered ribbon lightened with silver sprays in the centre of each. The train and bodice were of white satin, embroidered all over with clusters of marguerites wrought in silver thread. The bodice was trimmed with lace, but the train was wholly untrimmed. Another lovely white dress was composed of satin, embroidered with pearls in a graceful design of wheat-ears and draped with some costly old rose point. The satin bodice was made with a plastron of embroidered wheat-ears, and was trimmed, like the skirt, with rose point. The train was of white cut velvet, the design so rich as almost to cover the whole surface. A ruche of white satin underneath the egde served to throw it well out. A bride of the present season wore a very uncommon and picturesque dress, the skirt of which was composed of white satin brocade. A band of rich pearl embroidery ran down the centre. The train was satin down one side and brocade down the other, the point of junction of the two materials being marked down the centre by another broad line of pearl embroidery. The edges of the train were similarly encrusted with pearls, the absence of any other trimming lending these their full effect. A white satin skirt was draped with Honiton lace at the right side, and tied with bows of watered ribbon at the left. From each knot of ribbon sprang a sheaf of ostrich-feathers, these varied shades of white producing a beautiful harmony. The train was brocaded in silver, the threads being of the metal itself and glittering like slender rays of moonlight upon the white satin background. This beautiful train was lined with white satin, and was trimmed with feathers.

Yellow, it is said, is to be as popular this season as it was last. It was by no means unrepresented at this early Drawing-Room. A good instance of the combination of yellow with the darkest tint of blue, almost indigo, was seen in one of yesterday's Court trains. The skirt was of yellow satin; almost covered with draperies of beautiful old lace, the soft folds of which were caught up with dantily made bows of yellow satin. The train was composed on one side of dark blue satin, and on the other of blue-and-gold brocade outlined in gold, with bows of blue watered ribbon. This was lined with yellow satin. The bodice was made of the brocade. Another yellow dress can best be described as flower-like, more especially as it was worn by one of the most beautiful women in England, whose dark clear colouring, brilliant eyes, and perfectly modelled feautres rather set forth her dress than are by it adorned. The skirt was made of crêpe in the deepest shade of daffodil yellow, embroidered round the edge in a manner that caused the folds in which it was draped to fall in a very harmonious manner. The bodice and train were of velvet, in precisely the same lovely shade, and the latter was lined with daffodil satin. There was no relief from the brilliant colour, nor any interruption to the beautiful lines of the train in the form of frivolous or vexatious trimmings. The effect was magnificent, resembling an enormous cluster of the flowers under a blaze of summer sunshine.

One of the most artistic dresses had skirt of lovely brocade which showed a design of fern-leaves and roses in gold upon a white ground. The edge was finished with a thick ruche of white frayed-out silk; and over this fell a fringe of white crystal beads, which suggested a miniature cascade of falling water. Above this again was a design of water-lilies and leaves embroidered in gold and silver, the buds of the lilies pendant in dead gold and hanging in relief. The train was of white satin, bordered with a marvellously wrought trimming of mingled bronze chenille, iridescent with beads, pearls, and drooping circles of dead gold. Placed just beneath the edge of the train was a rope made of woven strands of gold and white silk. A cluster of feathers, shaded white and gold, was placed on one side of this beautiful train.

Grey is to be another favourite colour of this season. It was represented in a very tasteful dress, the skirt of which was of white satin, veiled with cloudy folds of net, shimmering with "moonlight" beads, so called from their greyish-white tint. A panel at either side of the skirt was of dark slate-grey velvet, scalloped out and edged with moonlight beads; the train was of blue-grey velvet, lined with white satin and studded with knots of watered ribbon, just the tint of starch when it is wet. The bodice was of satin, trimmed with similar bows.

The bouquets were noticed as being of even more than usual beauty. The arrangement of flowers has become a principal study of late among florists, both French and English, and the most consummate skill is displayed in so placing each bloom that its own special beauty shall be displayed, while at the same time its form and colour are enchanced by the flowers that are its neighbours in the bouquet or posy.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS

By H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjt-Genl's Office, Head-Quarters,
Poona, March 26, 1886.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

21st Regt Bombay Infy—Lieut G Carnegy, 2nd Battn, East Yorkshire Regt, a candidate for the Staff Corps as wing officer, on probation, dated 23rd March 1886.

Brig-Maj C J F MacDowall, Indian Medl Service, to the medl charge, vice Surg-Maj Murphy appointed Supdt of Mahableshwar.

The undermentioned officers of the Medl Staff are placed on general duty in the Circles stated against their names:—

Surg W G Birrell, Mhow, and Surg R H Hall, Sind

Surg S F Avetoon, Ind Medl Service, placed on genl duty, Presidency Circle, is transferred to genl duty Mhow Circle.

In anticipation of sanction to his retirement from service Surg-Maj C J Weir, Medl Staff, is permitted to return to England in the Troopship Malabar sailing on the 3rd April 1886.

H. E. the C-in-C in India has been pleased to grant the undermentioned officer leave to England:—

Gloucestershire Regt. (2nd Battalion)—Lieut J D J Bishop for twelve months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave of absence to England with the nccessary subsidiary leave in anticipation of sanction by H. E. the C-in-C in India.

Royal Horse Arty—Lieut C. G. Neish (I. Batty B. Brige) for three months, on very urgent private affairs.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

7th Dragoon Guards—Capt D de la M du Boulay fo for 9 months, on medl certificate.

Loyal North Lancashire Regt (1st Bombay)—Capt E Lindesay, for 240 days on medl certificate.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

Army Pay Department—Pay Master (Hony Maj) J T O'Brien attached to China and Japan for 4 months, on private affairs.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Govt. Gazette*, March 25.)

Miscellaneous Appointments, &c.

Mr G F M Grant delivered over and Mr F L Charles received charge of the office of the Collector and Dist Magte, Thana, and Political Agent, Jawhar State, on the 17th inst.

Mr Chunilal Venilal delivered over and Mr M C Gibb received charge of the office of the Assist Collr, Broach, on the 18th inst.

Mr. G C Whitworth delivered over and Mr G M Urquhart received charge of the office of the Assist Collr, Panch Mahals and Assist Political Agent, Narukot, on the 13th inst.

Mr C G Dodgson, Assist Collr, delivered over, and Mr B G Sathe, Dist Depy Collr, received charge of the talukas of Wai, Satara and Javli in the Satara Dist, on the 15th ult.

Mr C G Dodgson and Lieut-Col G H F Codrington respectively delivere over and received charge of the office of the Dist Supt of Police, Satara, on the 10th inst.

Erratum—In that portion of this office Notification dated 12th inst, which appears on page 274 of the *Bombay Govt Gazette* dated 18th idem, for "Rao Saheb Venaik Kashinath Lele," read "Rao Saheb Venaik Vishwanath Lele."

Lieut-Col Trueman and Rao Bahadur Santapa Rangapa, Huzur Depy Collr, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Cant Magte, Belgaum, on the 1st Feb 1886.

Sub-Assist Apothy W H Cabral is granted sixty days' leave on medical certificate from the date of departure.

The following transfers of Police Insprs are ordered in consequence of the only first grade Inspr of Northern Divn—Rao Saheb Chinto Vinayek—having been removed to the Southern Divn with the Kolaba Dist:—First grade Inspr Rao Saheb Chinto Vinayek from Kolaba to Thana; Sixth grade Inspr Rao Saheb Babaji Govind from Thana to Ratnagiri; and Third grade Inspr Rao Saheb Ganesh Govind Mule from Ratnagiri to Kolaba.

The following transfers and changes of Police Insps are ordered in the Northern Divin:—Fourth grade Inspr Nurbheram Oomedram is reduced to sixth grade and transferred from Surat to Panch Mahal Dist; and second grade Inspr Faizli Ghulamali is transferred from the Panch Mahals to Surat vice Nurbheram.

The following transfers of Insprs are ordered consequent on the promotion and appointment of Khan Saheb Jehangirsha to Nasik:—Sixth Grade Inspr Rao Bahadur Moro Gopal, from Nasik to the Thana Dist; Third grade Inspr Khan Saheb Nurkhan Samsherkhan, from Thana to the B B and C I Railway; and Fifth grade Inspr Mr A F Grey, from the B B and C I to the Ahmedabad Dist.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½-lb. Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCES.

THE

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

FORT,

BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
INVALIDS' PORT WINE.
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
Price Rs. 27-12 Net per dozen Quarts
THIS WINE HAS NOW MANY IMITATIONS.
See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsule, and Label.

BEER.

We have just received fresh shipments of the best ENGLISH, SCOTCH, and GERMAN Brewings, unsurpassable for brightness and flavour. They are specially prepared for India, and are of the lightest gravity suitable to the climate.

In cases of 3 dozen quarts or 6 dozen pints.

	ENGLISH.	SCOTCH.	GERMAN.
Per case of quarts, Net Cash,	Rs. 17-4.	Rs. 16-8.	Rs. 15-12.
Per case of pints do.	" 24-0.	" 24-0.	" 22-8.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

GLENLIVET WHISKEY.
REGISTERED TRADE MARK—
"GLENLIVET"

GEORGE and JOHN GORDON SMITH, of THE GLENLIVET DISTILLERY, beg to intimate that GLENLIVET is a district which belongs exclusively to His Grace the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, and that their Distillery was the *first* and is now the *only* licensed Distillery n Glenlivet, and they respectfully caution the trade and the public against parties offering other whiskies as 'GLENLIVET.'

"ANDREW USHER & CO.'S
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY"

The Registered Trade Mark of Messrs. Andrew Usher & Co., Edinburgh), obtained a GOLD MEDAL and FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION. It is a blend of the above and other Whiskies.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY
CUTLER PALMER & CO.

RACING WATCHES!
RACING WATCHES!!
RACING WATCHES!!!

Marcks & Co., Limited, beg to invite the attention of the public to their large stock of Chronographs and Racing Watches.

Finest lever escapement, fitted with compensation balance, guaranteed to keep accurate time in any climate.

		Rs.
No. 1.	Chronograph, only. In stout German silver crystal face, case, keyless, three actions, medium size...	Rs. 85
No. 2.	Silver, double crystal case, showing chronograph on one side and time on the other, a good watch for the value ...	" 75
No. 3.	Silver, crystal faced, keyless, a powerful watch, stand any amount of rough usage, specially recommended superior	" 125
No. 4.	The same in hunting case ...	" 135
	Gold Highest Quality ...	Rs. 400 to " 800

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.
ALSO OF LONDON, CALCUTTA, BORDEAUX, MADRAS, LAHORE, KARACHI.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

LIQUEURS, &c.

		Credit Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. pts. Rs a.
Curacao, Amsterdam, Orange and White ...		54 0	56 0
Chartreuse, green, per bottle ...	8 0	...	
Do. yellow " ...	6 12	...	
Benedictine from the Monastery ...		65 0	68 0
Maraschino de Zara, best ...		56 0	
Kümmell, finest Riga ...		30 8	
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen ...		42 0	44 0
Orange Bitters, best ...		28 0	
Vermouth ...		21 0	...
Assorted Liqueurs, choice, per doz. pts. ...		...	29 8
Lime-Juice Cordial ...		14 0	...

BEER.

Bass's Champagne Ale, "The Bull Dog" Bottling ...	6 0	4 2
Guinness's Extra Stout, "The Bull Dog" Bottling ...	6 0	4 2
Aitchison and Co.'s Light Brilliant Ale. "Chariot" brand ...	5 12	4 2
Geo. Younger and Son's India Pale Ale, "Revolver" brand ...	5 12	4 2
German Pilsener Beer ...	5 8	4 0

CIDER, ETC.

Champagne Cider ...	7 0	4 4
Norfolk "Dry, sparkling Cider" ...	7 0	...
Minerva Mineral Water ...	4 4	8 8
Ross's Royal Belfast Ginger Ale ...	5 0	...

COGNAC IN JARS.

		Credit. Per Gallon without Jar. Rs. a.
Cognac * * * *	Very superior Old Pale ...	16 0
" * * *	Superior Old Pale ...	14 0
" * *	Fine Old. very soft ...	12 0
" *	Capital Peg, ...	11 0

WHISKY IN JARS.

Irish and Scotch, A 1 quality our own shipping ... 9 8

The Jars can be returned for refilling. We keep stocks of Cognacs and Whiskies in Wood. An allowance for the Jar will be made deducting all outlay for carriage to Godown.

Empty Jars for do. ...	1 gal.	Rs. 2 0 each.
Do. do. do. ...	2 "	" 3 0 "
Do. do. do. ...	4 "	" 4 0 "

Wood Taps, Re. 1-8 each. Plated Taps, Rs. 4 each.

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

	Credit. Per 4 Gls. Jar. Rs. a.	13½ Gals. Octve Rs. a.	27 Gals. Qtr. Cask. Rs. a.	54 Gals. Hhd. Rs. a.
MANZANILLA ...	42 0	130 0	248 0	48[illegible] 0

CLARET IN WOOD.

	Hhd. 48 Gals. Rs. a.
St. Estephe... ...	240 0
Medoc ...	190 0

Of these we keep Stocks from October to March only.
THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
TRADE AND MESS ALLOWANCES ON APPLICATION.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

Horse Examination Certificates, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 50 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

he descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from King, King & Co., Bombay, or King, Hamilton & Co. Calcutta.

NOTICES.

DOCTOR MOUSSETTE'S

PILLS cure *Sick Headache* and the most obstinate NEURALGIAS against which all other treatments have been ineffectual.

DOCTOR CLIN'S

(Medal of the Montyon Prize)

SALICYLATE OF SODA SOLUTION is the best remedy for curing *Rheumatism* and *articular pains.*

MATHEY-CAYLUS'

CAPSULES AND INJECTION prepared by Clin et Co. of Paris, have been used for over twenty years with great success by the physicians of London, Paris and New-York.

MATHEY-CAYLUS' Capsules and Injection have been found superior to all others for the prompt cure of all discharges recent or of long standing.

CLIN ET CO., PHARMACISTS, PARIS.

The products of CLIN et Co., purveyors to the Hospitals of Paris, may be had of all Chemists and Druggists.

GOLD MEDAL
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION 1884.

CHASSAING'S WINE

WITH

PEPSINE AND DIASTASE

IT HAS A MOST AGREEABLE FLAVOUR, AND CONTAINS THE TWO NATURAL AND INDISPENSABLE AGENTS TO INSURE GOOD DIGESTION.

It will be found most beneficial in cases of Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

FALIERES' PHOSPHATINE.

This food, which is very agreeable to the taste, is invaluable for the numerous cases in which the phosphate of lime is indicated, particularly in pregnant and nursing women, in children particularly after weaning, in old people and in convalescents.

FALIERES' SYRUP

of pure Bromide of Potassium

Prescribed with the greatest success for the cure of nervous maladies, headaches, sleeplessness, epilepsy, neurosis.

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine.

FALIERES' GRANULATED

Bromide of Potassium

Is employed against the same affections.

PARIS.—6, AVENUE VICTORIA
And at all Pharmacies.

GOUT
RHEUMATISM

Cured by the Use of Doctor Laville's Liquor and Pills.

Approved by Doctor OSSIAN HENRY, analytical chemist of the Academie de Medecine, of Paris.

"The liquor to be Used in Acute State of Gout or "Rheumatism.

"The pills in Chronical State.

"The liquor must be taken during the most acute fits.

"The pills must be taken during the interval of "fits to prevent them.

"All who suffer from gout or rheumatism should "read Doctor Laville's treatise.

"Post free, to all parts: 4d."

Wholesale, COMAR, 28, rue Saint-Claude, Paris,
Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.
M. SCHUSTER, general agent, for India.

LAROCHE'S QUININE WINE National Prize 16,600 awarded to M. Laroche by the Société Française d'En[illegible] [illegible] Prize at Sydney's Intern[illegible] [illegible]—*Gold Medal.* Wienner 1883. International, Pharmac. Exhibition.

LAROCHE'S QUININE WINE.—"It is an agreeable, and, doubtless, highly efficacious remedy." —*Lancet.*

LAROCHE'S QUININE WINE.—The vinous elixir, the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of quinine.—Strengthening, restorative and anti-febrile.

LAROCHE'S QUININE WINE.—Used with great success for weakness, general debility, loss of appetite, changes of life, nervousness, seasonable and paludal fevers, exhaustion, etc.

LAROCHE'S FERRUGINOUS QUININE WINE.—Also prepared with iron for anæmia, dyspepsia, chlorosis, scrofulous affections, etc.

LAROCHE'S FERRUGINOUS QUININE WINE.—Purifies the blood.

Paris, 22, rue Drouot.—London, Newbery et Co.
BOMBAY: BOLTON & Co.; MORENAS & Co.

THE ONLY GENUINE

DEPURATIVE

IODURATED
COMFITS
OF DR. GIBERT

Member of the College of Medicine and Physician-in-chief at the Hôpital Saint-Louis

ARE A SAFE AND RADICAL CURE FOR CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES OF THE MOST OBSTINATE KIND, HERPES OR TETTERS, SCROFULA, ULCERS AND VITIATED BLOOD, also the various symptoms produced by other diseases of long standing or recent infection and which may have resisted all other treatment.

These COMFITS contain exactly all the active principles of Dr. GIBERT's only genuine Depurative Iodurated Syrup. By reason of their small volume they are of an extremely easy and agreeable use.

Beware of imitations and see that you get on the envelope, printed in blue, the stamp of the French Government and the following signatures in red ink:

Gibert Boutigny

DESLAURIERS (late BOUTIGNY), 31, rue de Cléry, Paris.
SOLD EVERY WHERE AT ALL CHEMISTS.

DESLAURIERS CHLORO-BORACIC LOZENGES

AGAINST Aphthous ulceracions, Scurvy, Quinsy, Hoarseness.

MOST VALUABLE for Teachers, Barristers, Preachers, Singers & SMOKERS.

PRICE IN PARIS 2 fr. 25 (1s. 10d.)

DESLAURIERS, 31, RUE DE CLERY, PARIS.
AND AT ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates*, being in a concentrated form. Made instantaneously with boiling water, and palatable without milk.

The FACULTY pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon,* or *Supper;*" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children. Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one halfpenny.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts.

Adopted as a Medical Comfort in the Royal Navy.

Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, &c., in Air-tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., 5s. 6d., &c.

WHOLESALE BY THE SOLE PROPRIETORS.

H. SCHWEITZER & Co., 10, Adam Street, Strand, London, W.C.
AND ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

ICE-MAKING MACHINERY.

HIGHEST PRIZE AWARDED AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, AND THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL ICE MACHINES THERE.

TRANSPARENT BLOCK ICE-MAKING MACHINES.
COLD AIR MACHINES.
SNOW MAKING MACHINES.
REFRIGERATING MACHINES FOR COOLING THE AIR IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS, HOSPITALS, BARRACKS, THEATRES, &c.

ICE COMPANIES.

MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. are prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for the establishment and starting of ICE FACTORIES in any part of India, such Contracts to include the whole of the Ice Machinery, Engines, Boilers, &c. Free Delivery on the spot. Also Fixing, Starting, and Working the Ice Machinery, in full operation for one month, or longer period. MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. in these cases undertake all trouble and risks, and bind themselves to hand over the Plant in complete working order as a going concern.

ICE MACHINES FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES.

Machines for making Half Ton of Ice upwards, constantly in hand or in stock. Ice-making offers a Lucrative Investment of Capital and time to Persons of moderate means.

H. J. WEST & CO.,
CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT,
Stamford Works, 116 & 118, Southwark Bridge Road, London.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE -AND- CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE. IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

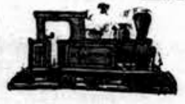
BOMBAY.—AGENTS TREACHER & Co.

W. G. BAGNALL,

CASTLE ENGINE WORKS,
STAFFORD, ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURER OF

LIGHT RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.



FOR ESTATES,
PLANTATIONS,
MUNICIPALITIES,
BRANCH LINES,
PRIVATE PASSENGER LINES FOR NATIVE PRINCES.

As a guarantee of quality, it may be mentioned that W. G. BAGNALL manufactures and supplies these to H.M. Government for use in India, the Soudan, the Suakim-Berber Railway, and in all parts of the world.

Being the ACTUAL MANUFACTURER, lowest prices and reliable and suitable work are ensured.

Mr. W. G. BAGNALL will be glad to enter into correspondence and send full particulars to gentlemen requiring these, or to Merchants and others able to influence business.

W. G. BAGNALL,
CASTLE ENGINE WORKS, STAFFORD, ENGLAND.

MOËT & CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNES

SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR INDIA.

PER DOZEN. CREDIT.		PER DOZEN. CASH.
Rs. 55.	SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE EXTRA SUPERIOR ★ MOËT & CHANDON ÉPERNAY.	Rs. 52.
	AND	
Rs. 51.	WHITE DRY SPARKLING SILLERY ★ MOËT & CHANDON ÉPERNAY	Rs. 48.

The produce of Messrs. MOËT & CHANDON'S Vineyards of over 2,000 acres in the most renowned districts of Champagne.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA—CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

ANDRE'S NEW VENTILATED "TERAI" HAT

EXTRA QUALITY ONLY.

A SOFT DOUBLE HAT FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES RESIDING IN TROPICAL CLIMATES, ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR SPORTING, RIDING AND TRAVELLING.

ANDRE & Co., Hatters, 127, New Bond Street, London.

The "TERAI" HAT consists of two soft felt Wide-awakes with ventilated space between the crowns and board brim. Can be worn single or double to suit temperature.

RECOMMENDATIONS from—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. LORD LYTTON, late Governor-General of India.
HIS EXCELLENCY LORD REAY, Governor of Bombay.
HIS GRACE THE RIGHT HON. THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, late Governor of Madras.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. SIR W. H. GREGORY, late Governor of Ceylon.
HON. SIR JOHN STRACHEY, K.C.S.I., late Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces.
LIEUT.-GENERAL THE HON. SIR H. RAMSAY, C.B., K.C.S.I., late Commissioner of Kemaoon.
MAJOR-GENERAL SIR R. BIDDULPH, High Commissioner, Cyprus.

And many Ladies of the highest distinction.

CAUTION.—Purchasers must see that the lining bears the stamp "ANDRE & Co., 127, New Bond Street, London. Extra Quality, with the Royal Arms.

SOLD by all the principal Merchants and Traders throughout India, Ceylon, &c.

ANDRE'S SOLA PITH AND FELT SUN HATS FELT AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS, &C.

YARROW'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Screw-Steamers with speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.
Paddle-Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.
Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & CO., POPLAR, LONDON, E.

Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

S. & H. HARRIS'S

HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

EBONITE FOR BOOTS & SHOES. WATERPROOF BLACKING. Does not injure the Leather. Requires no brushing. ASK FOR IT. TRADE MARK.	POLISHING PASTE, For Metals and Glass of all Descriptions. PLATE POWDER, Does not injure the Silver. BRUNSWICK BLACK, For Stoves or Iron Work. STEEL POWDER, For Bright Grates and Fire Irons. FURNITURE POLISH. NO HOUSE COMPLETE WITHOUT THEM.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies,
Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game,
Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

FIRST ESTABLISHED 1825.

NEAVE'S FOOD

FOR

INFANTS, THE AGED & INVALIDS

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST FARINACEOUS FOOD.

LANCET.—"Carefully prepared and highly nutritious."

BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"Well adapted for Children, Aged People, and Invalids."

HEALTHY CHILDHOOD PROMOTES ROBUST MANHOOD. NEAVE'S FARINACEOUS FOOD INFANTS INVALIDS
TRADE MARK.

IN ONE-POUND 1/- CANISTERS
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
WHOLESALE OF THE MANUFACTURERS,

J. R. NEAVE & CO., FORDINGBRIDGE, ENGLAND.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

LUBRICANT

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR"),

For Cylinders, Valves, Shaftings, Bearings, &c.,

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

Price 3s. 9d. per Gallon.

PATENTEES & SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

ENGELBERT & CO.,
BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER, BOMBAY.

PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL was again victorious AT INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES EXHIBITION.

PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL was the ONLY ONE AWARDED TWO GOLD MEDALS.

PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL Dr. Abbotts says:—"MORE BENEFIT THAN THE OTHER KINDS."

PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL Dr. Lewis A. Sayre writes:—"ALL THAT COULD BE WISHED."

At CHEMISTS, STORES, &c. MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL REGISTERED TRADE MARK. EVERYWHERE.

ONLY in Capsuled Bottles of 8oz. and 16oz.
Offices & Warehouses, Christiania & 43, Snow Hill, London, E.C.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

J. v. Liebig
TRADE MARK.

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
Annual Sale, 8,000,000 Jars.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Jour.*, &c.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. The title "Baron Liebig" and his photograph having been lately largely used by dealers having no connection with Baron Liebig, the public are hereby informed that the Liebig Company are the only manufacturers who are able to offer the article with Baron Liebig's guarantee of genuineness.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.

Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

NOTICES.

HIGH CASTE ARAB AND PERSIAN HORSES,

CONSISTING of first-class Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Galloways and Ponies, are now arriving by every Mail Steamer, and may be inspected at our Stables, 33 and 35, BELLASIS JUNCTION ROAD, near Messrs. Treacher & Co.'s Establishment, Byculla.

MAHOMED BAWKER & Co.

SEVEN MEDALS and DIPLOMAS of HONOR for superior quality excellence of manu- various Exhibitions in MADRAS, VIENNA, BOSTON and	LUNKAH CIGARS. ROBERTS & Co., COCANADA. ESTABLISHED 1865.	FIVE awarded and facture, at CALCUTTA, AMSTERDAM, MELBOURNE.
Special terms MESSES, and a large		for CLUBS, ORDERERS on scale.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:
ROBERT NIXON & Co.,
4, BRUCE LANE, BOMBAY.

A REQUISITE FOR EVERY GENTLEMAN'S WARDROBE.
JOHN HAMILTON & CO.'S
PATENT PORTABLE

TROUSERS STRETCHER

Awarded SILVER MEDAL,
London International Exhibition, 1884.
MORE ESSENTIAL FOR TROUSERS THAN TREES FOR BOOTS.

The enormous demand for this article, together with the thousands already in use, sufficiently attest its merits. The tension is obtained by turning the rod (which is screwed), and same can be regulated to the 16th of an inch. Packs in a case 17 in. by 5 in. the rod being jointed.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA:
WHITEWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., CALCUTTA.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

IS A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY
For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.

PAIN KILLER has *never failed* when used according to *printed directions* inclosing each bottle, and *is perfectly safe even in the most inexperienced hands.*

PAIN KILLER is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Chills, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, *and all Bowel Complaints.*

PAIN KILLER IS THE BEST remedy known for Sea Sickness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Side, Rheumatism, and Neuralgia.

PAIN KILLER is *unquestionably* the BEST LINIMENT MADE. It brings *speedy and permanent relief* in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, etc.

PAIN KILLER is the well-tried and trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes wanting a medicine always at hand, and *safe to use* internally or externally with certainty of relief.

☞ No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills.

Sold by all druggists

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I. Proprietors.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9 Peer Market near Jumma Musjid.

READ BROTHERS, LONDON. THE DOG'S-HEAD BOTTLING.

In The English High Court of Judicature.

THE "BULL DOG'S HEAD" BRAND.

(Bass's Ale & Guinness's Stout.)

READ BROTHERS, of London, request purchasers of their Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "THE DOG'S HEAD BRAND" because another and totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, and thus two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "BULL DOG."

The original "Bull Dog" mark is the registered property of READ BROTHERS, and their bottling still often goes by that name, but the title of "DOG'S HEAD BRAND" is theirs exclusively and is the only one that is protected by the Injunction of the Lords Justices of England.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

GRIMES' TEN GUINEA OUTFIT FOR INDIA. A MARVEL OF CHEAPNESS AND EXCELLENCE

A DINNER SERVICE in best stone China.
A BREAKFAST SERVICE and TEA SERVICE in Porcelain.
A COMPLETE SERVICE OF TABLE GLASS IN finest Crystal, elegant shapes.
(All the above complete for twelve persons.)
A TOILET SERVICE of superior quality.
A handsome DUPLEX TABLE LAMP.
All PACKED COMPLETE in ironbound case.

Orders enclosing remittance to be sent to

T. R. GRIMES & SON,
83, New Bond St., London, W
Indian & Colonial Outfitter.
ESTABLISHED 1851.

EXTENSIVE SHOW ROOMS FOR LAMPS, TABLE GLASS, CHINA, ELECTRO-PLATE, &c.

"Orders may be sent direct enclosing remittance or through Messrs. William Watson & Co., Bombay; Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Madras; Messrs. King Hamilton & Co., Calcutta."

Descriptive Catalogue free.

"IT SAVED MY LIFE."

Extract from letter of C. Fitzgerald, Esq., referring to LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE, which is Effervescing and Tasteless, forming a most Agreeable, Invigorating, and Refreshing Draught.

Drs. Morgan, Turley, Carr, Jackson, and many other medical gentlemen have given unqualified testimony to the importance of the discovery and the immense value of

THIS GREAT REMEDY

vitalising the blood it enables the constitution to resist climatic influences.

It gives instant relief in Thirst, Headache, Sea or Bilious sickness, Feverish Colds, Fevers, Smallpox, Measles an Eruptive or Skin Complaints.

It is an excellent mild aperient, acting generally on the bowels without purging or scouring.

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE may be obtained of any chemist or patent medicine dealer, and of H. LAMPLOUGH, 113, Holborn, London, E. C.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

NESTLE'S SWISS MILK.

(The Nest Brand),

PREPARED IN SWITZERLAND BY HENRY NESTLE.

THE quality of this Milk is guaranteed by the Manufacturer, and it commands the recommendation of the leading Members of the Medical Profession. It is rich, fragrant, creamy, pure, and perfectly soluble in Hot or Cold Water. To ensure freshness, regular monthly parcels are being consigned by the Manufacturer to his

AGENTS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:—

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TRADE MARK

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDERABAD.

OUR SPECIALITIES.

The following are a few of our Specialities in Cheap Watches which we can recommend as thoroughly good and reliable, and which already well known to the public :—

Rs. 18	A good serviceable keyless Lever Watch, open-face, in strong white metal case. Guarantee one year.
Rs. 25	Our celebrated, unrivalled "Original Campaigne Lever Watch" in white metal case. Guarantee two years.
Rs. 40	The same Watch as above, in Sterling Silver case. Guarantee two years.
Rs. 26	Our Sterling Silver Watch, in hunting case, for Ladies and Gentlemen, and in cases either Plain, Engine-turned or Engraved. Guarantee two years.
Rs. 27	The same Watch in half-hunting case. Guarantee two years.
Rs. 35	The same Watch, large size only, in extra heavy case and superior quality. Guarantee two years.

Terms strictly Cash. Postage and Packing free.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

THE HÔTEL MÉTROPOLE,

LONDON, S.W.

This magnificent Hotel situated in Northumberland-Avenue and Whitehall-Place, Trafalgar-Square, is arranged and furnished to afford residents every possible convenience and comfort. In addition to a large number of Single and Double Bedrooms there are elegant suites of Private Apartments. The position is central, the arrangements are complete, the Public-rooms magnificent, and the charges moderate. The general organisation enables the Proprietors to provide the highest class banquets, dinners, and wedding breakfasts, for which some of the most luxurious suites of rooms in Europe are available.

Table D'Hote Breakfast, Luncheon, and Dinner at SEPARATE TABLES.

GOLD MEDAL WHISKY

The Finest **WHISKY** Scotland Produces

THE FAMED

"C. I. G"

(Registered Trade Mark.)

SPECIAL BLEND — *extra old.*

Sole Proprietor: E. VAUGHAN-JONES, LONDON AND GLASGOW.

Of Wine Merchants in Punjaub, N.-W.P., and throughout India

Also of the Great Eastern Hotel Co., Calcutta.

C. DAY & Co., Agents, London, also for John Jameson & Son.

SOUNDY & COMPANY LIMITED

Importers **BOMBAY.** & Makers of

PIANOFORTES,

AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR THE

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTEFABRIK,

STUTTGART.

IRON FRAME PIANOS by all the LEADING MAKERS.

MILITARY & STRING BAND INSTRUMENTS

Illustrated Price Lists Free by Post.

SOUNDY & Co. LIMITED, BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & Co.,
BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & Co.,
BOMBAY.

AMERICAN ORGANS BY MASON AND HAMLIN.

THE DISTRICT ORGAN Compass, 3 Octaves and 2 Notes, very portable	Rs. 120
FIVE OCTAVE ORGAN 5 STOPS, 2 Swells, and Patent Automatic Swell	„ 450
Do. 12 STOPS, 2 Swells	„ 500
Do. 12 STOPS, 2 Swells, including OCTAVE COUPLER and SUB-BASS (very powerful)	„ 650
Do. 11 STOPS, 2 Swells, including OCTAVE COUPLER and SUB-BASS. This is an entirely New Model and has a MUSIC RACK and Gilt Panels	„ 650

AMERICAN ORGANS BY SMITH.

FIVE OCTAVE ORGAN, 9 STOPS and 2 Swells (similar to illustration)	„ 400
Do. 9 STOPS and 2 Swells, an Entirely NEW MODEL with Box for MUSIC and BEAUTIFULLY CARVED TOP	„ 450
Do. 13 STOPS and 2 Swells, (a very powerful instrument)	„ 750

AMERICAN ORGANS BY ESTEY.

FOUR OCTAVE ORGAN with 4 STOPS and 2 Swells, very portable	„ 300

HARMONIUMS.

DOUBLE DIAPASON SOLID ORGAN HARMONIUM: 14 STOPS, 2 KNEE SWELLS (A VERY POWERFUL INSTRUMENT), Rs. 550.

(The above is specially made for India, and is secured with Brass clamps at the corners.)

Solid Oak, 5 Octaves with handles and pedal, back and bottom protectors	Rs. 120	In handsome Rose-wood, with 7 Stops, 5 Octaves Expression	Rs. 300
Walnut or Mahogany, 5 Octaves do. do.	„ 160	In Oak, 8 Stops do.	„ 300
Solid Oak or Mahogany, 5 Octaves, Expression Stop and Wind Indicator do. do.	„ 180	In handsome Walnut, 8 Stops, zinc bottom do.	„ 350
		In Ebony and Gold do. do. do.	„ 450

New Detailed Catalogues free by Post.

S. ROSE & Co., 21, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NOTE:

BUSINESS IS NOW CONDUCTED PERSONALLY BY

P. VUCCINO,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST,

MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

Studio Open daily from 9 to 6 p. m.

BOMBAY.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

KINAHAN'S
LL
WHISKY

Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.

"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."

PURE, MILD and MELLOW.

DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

The Prize Medal, Dublin Exhibition, 1865.

20, GREAT TITCHFIELD STREET, LONDON, W.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS.

SINGLE HARNESS, Plated, of the best English Leather and Workmanship, from Rs. 110 to Rs. 190.

DOUBLE do., from Rs. 250 to Rs. 450.

SINGLE HARNESS Brass-mounted, our own make, well known for its durability, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 145.

DOUBLE do. from Rs. 250 to Rs. 290

Tandem, Brass-mounted, from Rs. 235 to Rs. 290.

N.B.—Our Complete Illustrated Price List is now ready and will be sent free by Post on application.

SADDLERS, HARNESS, BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS:

SUCCESSORS TO { **BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,** BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD. { P. GRANT AND SON.

ACTON & BORMAN'S

SPECIALITIES:

"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,

IN 3d PACKETS AND 6d 1s 2s 6d TINS EVERYWHERE.

"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD

IN PACKETS, 1d. & 2d. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.

ALSO

"GENUINE" EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS.

"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER.

BLOCK BLACK LEADS, KNIFE BOARDS, &c.

72, SHOE LANE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1780.

MANUFACTURERS OF EMERY, SPECIALLY FOR HULLING AND CLEANING RICE.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

GOLD MEDAL,

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

CARLTON WHISKEY RICHD. MATHEWS & Co. TRADE MARK

For Prices apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co. London.

BRITISH POLLARD OAK WARE,

MOUNTED IN ELECTRO-PLATE, ON VIEW AT

LUND AND BLOCKLEY'S

Manufactory:	Indian Branch:	And at
Little Pulteney Street,	New Oriental Bank Buildings, Fort,	42, Pall Mall,
LONDON.	**BOMBAY.**	**LONDON.**

SALAD BOWLS & SERVERS.

No. 3152—With White Porcelain lining, Salad Spoon and Fork complete ... ... Rs. 49-8

No. 3151—White Porcelain lining, Salad Spoon and Fork complete ... ...Rs. 54

TANTALUS LIQUOR FRAMES, fitted with GRINSELL'S PATENT LOCK, opening and shutting at top at pleasure.

No. 2610—Fitted with 3 Cut Glass Bottles from Rs. 115 to 130.

No. 2610—Fitted with 2 Imperial Quart Cut Glass Bottles from Rs. 70 to 80.

No. 2361—Ice Pail with White Porcelain lining, Rs. 25.

No. 7948—GRINSELL'S PATENT SODA AND BRANDY FRAME, fitted with handsome Cut Glass Decanter, 2 Soda Water Tumblers, and 2 small "Nip" Glasses or Peg Measures, Rs. 84.

No. 1615—Claret Cup or Ice Water-Jug, Rs. 50.

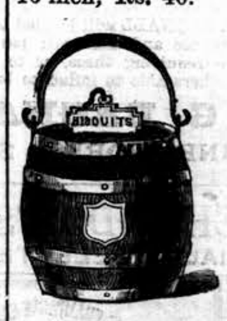
No. 2641—One Pint Size Beer Mug, Rs. 24.

No. 2645—Claret Cup, Champagne Cup or Iced Water, with White Porcelain linings. 3 Pint Size, Rs. 60. 4 do. „ 75.

No. 2630—One Pint Size, Rs. 25.

No. 7816—Oak Tray with Electro Plated Gallery Border.
16-inch, Rs. 40. 18-inch, Rs. 50. 20-inch, Rs. 63.

No. 2642—½ Pint Goblet, Rs. 21.



No. 1662—Biscuit Box, Rs. 25.

No. 2157—Ice Pail with moveable Porcelain lining, Rs. 24.

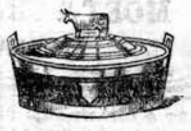
No. 21—Drum Biscuit Box, Rs. 36.

No. 2160—4 Glass Cruet, Rs. 27.

No. 2159—3 Glass Cruet, Rs. 21.

No. 2158—4 Glass Cruet, Rs. 21.

No. 2100—4 Glass Cruet, Rs. 22.



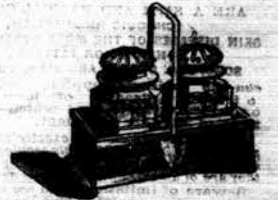
No. 526—Butter Dish, Rs. 26.

No. 7447—Tea Caddy with Wood Lid, Rs. 53.

No. 514—Butter Dish, Rs. 24.

No. 1701—6 Glass Full Size Cruet, Rs. 47-8.

No. 2763—Sardine Box, Rs. 24.



No. 2178—Pickle Frame, Rs. 38.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR READY MONEY.

LUND & BLOCKLEY.

INDIAN BRANCH:

NEW ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS.

FORT, BOMBAY.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 13 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.